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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Italy Says Ethiopia Needs It

Boston Welcomes Byrd Home

Britain Talks Cabinet Shifts

Youth's Ashes Outlast Moloch

Tugwell Would Avoid a Sahara

America Pays for Good Music

WORLD events cast their dancing shadows before. Italy's controlled newspapers demand a new "organization" in Ethiopia. Emperor Haile Selassie's nation is charged with "incapacity to comprehend and assimilate elementary civilization." Will, therefore, Italy march in with the new order? Paris, London and Washington profess to wait on one another for a move to stabilize world currencies. But they talk behind the scenes. Are they about to step into the open with an agreement? Banker Winthrop W. Aldrich, a leader in President Roosevelt's Advisory Council of 52, opposes the big banking bill before a Senate committee. Are the President's advisers advising against his chief measures?—Will or will not today's shadows prove to be tomorrow's news?

* * *

Boston gives thunderous welcome to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, home from the antarctic, as his ice-battered flagship comes to dock. Boston, honoring its own prophet and cold continent conqueror, tries noisily to make one thing plain—It knew even when Byrd sailed away he could and would do all those hefty things.

* * *

Britain hears many rumors of changes in the Cabinet. A persistent one has Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald giving way to Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader, who has twice held the chief post and who is now Lord President of the Council. One report has MacDonald and Baldwin exchanging places; another says MacDonald would succeed Sir John Simon, who, as Foreign Minister, is rumored to have offended both Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini. Cabinets are subject to change—Stubborn old problems often yield to a new leader of the attack.

* * *

A French expedition unearths at ancient Carthage in Africa urns containing bones and ashes of children who were sacrificed to Moloch. From the ninth century B. C., the Carthagenians used prisoners of war to feed the fiery maw of their huge idol, but in peace times sent hosts of their own children into the flames. Times have changed. There are still outrageous Molochs claiming a toll of today's children—But they are not crude idols which any eye can see and condemn.

* * *

Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell says that unless grass, trees and water supplies are conserved St. Louis and other midwestern cities will be twisted skeletons of steel in 300 years. In arguing at Albany, N. Y., for the resettlement program and land conservation movements he is heading, the Under Secretary of Agriculture draws graphic pictures. With soil exhaustion many farmers must be moved if they are to prosper. Unless vast, comprehensive steps are taken the traveler in 2235, westward-bound, will find himself in a drifting Sahara before he reaches the Mississippi—Even the great rivers will vanish unless saved.

* * *

Kansas, after four years of drought, destroyed crops and dust storms, needs no warning from Professor Tugwell. With farmers hauling water for miles, with cities and towns limited in its use, Kansas becomes water conscious. Gov. Alf. H. Landon believes Congress should appropriate money for huge reservoirs throughout the great plains belt of states. But Kansans are not waiting on Congress. They are dotting the State with artificial lakes and ponds. About 3000 farm lakes, averaging 2¾ acres, are under construction, and 28 new city reservoirs have been completed. "Moisture means millions"—It means millions of happier people.

* * *

Six American singers will make their debut at the Metropolitan Opera next season under Edward Johnson, the Canadian-born tenor, who succeeds Herbert Witherspoon as general manager. The three youthful sopranos, two baritones and a basso have all proven their qualities under more modest auspices. Manager Johnson also announces a supplementary opera season in May at popular prices. Gradually grand opera makes its way toward a lower price and a wider hearing—Eventually it will be for everybody and everybody will be for it.

* * *

The American love for serious music is reflected in the patronage of the season just ended. Reports of managers show increases over 1933-34 of from 33 to 80 per cent. Both Columbia Concerts Corporation and NBC Artists Service found high-class musical artists in the best demand since boom days. The manager of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra is preparing for a 20 per cent increase in attendance in 1935-36. The old European criticism that America is too young and too busy to know or really care for music loses meaning—Only in satisfying its deep music hunger will America realize its ideals.

Takes Command

Drawn by Carl Bohnen

Edward Johnson

Canadian Tenor Who Formerly Interpreted French and American Roles

Johnson Takes Manager's Post At Metropolitan

American Singers Shall Have Fair Chance, Opera Head Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK, May 16—Appointment of Edward Johnson, Canadian tenor, as general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association, succeeding the late Herbert Witherspoon, was announced today. At the same time a list of nine new singers, six of them Americans, engaged for next season, was made public, and it was said that negotiations were on with leading members of the former company for their re-engagement. Among these are Lawrence Tibbett, Rosa Ponselle, Lotte Lehmann, Lily Pons, Maria Olszewska, Gladys Swarthout, Nino Martini and Tito Schipa. An American opera may be produced, if a work of sufficient merit is submitted.

Mr. Johnson was in Detroit when news of his appointment as successor to Mr. Witherspoon reached him. He telegraphed his acceptance to Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Board, who said Mr. Johnson had "indicated his desire to go on with the season on the general lines laid down by Mr. Witherspoon."

Mr. Johnson's selection as the successor to Mr. Witherspoon and to Giulio Gatti-Casazza, who managed the Metropolitan Opera for many years, was made at a meeting of the directors of the association here yesterday afternoon; and in announcing the appointment the board gave out a statement for the season of 1935-36, reading in part as follows:

"The first, or main, season, commencing early in December, will be continued generally along the lines of the past years. The same prices for seats will prevail, and the company will include artists of the highest caliber.

"The second, or supplementary, season will be given by a company of somewhat different name and of different personnel. It is planned to begin the season early in May, 1936,

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Federal Radio System Asked By Educators

Would Supplement Trade Chains—Tax on Equipment Proposed

Outline of Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—A publicly-controlled radio system on a nation-wide basis should be straightway erected and financed by the Federal Government to supplement, but not supplant, present commercial broadcasting, Dr. Arthur G. Crane, president of the University of Wyoming, speaking in behalf of the National Committee on Education by Radio, told the radio division of the Federal Communications Commission today.

The National Committee on Education by Radio includes eight national organizations, some of them, like the National Education Association, with 200,000 primary and elementary teachers, of great scope. Its total membership and field of influence runs into the millions.

Today's announcement was made at the conference summoned by the radio division for broadcasters and educators, and gives the answer of organized education, so far as it has a voice, to the question of radio control. The announcement was the more noteworthy since the educators have debated the problem for four years, and have finally decided, with this announcement, to take their stand in behalf of a publicly-operated radio system.

Declared Practical

Such a system, spokesmen declared today, has been studied by their radio engineers and is practical. Furthermore, its adoption would bring the United States in line with the system in Canada and other nations, all of whom have either made radio a state monopoly or instituted supplementary state chains.

"The Federal Government at present is paying from public taxes to maintain monopolies for the benefit of private business," Dr. Crane declared.

Commercial chains are instituting a movement to clean house simultaneously with the educators' drive, and the Columbia Broadcasting System today issued a batch of commendatory statements following its proposed restriction of commercial announcements on programs, improvements of children's hours, and elimination of objectionable advertisements.

Supported by Senators

Strong support in Congress for the establishment of a supplementary public radio chain is expected, with Senators Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York and Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana among the leaders.

The conference before the radio division today was an outgrowth of a resolution passed last session by the Senate asking for a report as to whether nonprofit-making groups should not be allocated 25 per cent of the time on the radio.

The radio division held hearings last fall, following which it recommended against immediate action by Congress, and set the new conference as a time for working out closer co-operation between broadcasters and educators. The division chairman, Eugene O. Sykes, has announced that the question of allocations will be considered germane at the present conference.

It is believed that a cleavage within the Communications Com-

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U. S. to Press Inquiry Into Flight of Airplanes Headed Toward Chaco Zone

Conboy Going to Peru to Weigh Allegations of Arms-Ban Violation—State Department Explains Delay in Acting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Martin Conboy, recently retired United States Attorney in New York, is soon sailing for Lima, Peru, to press the Government's investigation of the flight of four airplanes, presumably bombers, which appeared headed in the direction of Bolivia.

The entire case, shrouded in contradictions and not a little mystery, appears to be one of the most interesting examples of arms smuggling in recent days. President Roosevelt's arms embargo on Bolivia and Paraguay prohibited the export of American implements of war—including bombing planes—for the Chaco belligerents.

Yet, some months ago, four machines were obtained from a leading American manufacturer of bombers, dismantled and taken to an obscure Louisiana airport. Through an office in New York, which had certain suspicious characteristics, permits for a test flight in South America were obtained from the Department of State.

Official Explanation

Officials there take the stand that they were unable to prevent the flight, even on suspicion, until the planes took off for directly forbidden territory. The permits only requested to go as far as Peru. The request went through the usual state departmental routine, and was approved by the Latin-American division and the munitions experts alike.

Meanwhile, several outside observers had heard rumors of the flight, and became convinced the planes were headed for the Chaco, in violation of the arms embargo. Their protests seemed to fall on empty ears at the State Department. The planes took off.

As their swift progress to Mexico, thence to Panama and into South America, was recorded, agitation at the State Department increased. Finally, at the very last minute, the planes were grounded at Lima, Peru, as they were about to hop off for Chile.

Came Out of Clear Sky

The State Department declared that no action had been possible before, that they had waited cagily until just the right moment to strike. The outside observers were equally persuaded that their vigilance had prevented a major stunt of arms smuggling.

The case was turned over to the Justice Department, and nothing more was heard until today. Then out of a clear sky it was announced that the vigorous Martin Conboy, a close friend of President Roosevelt, was taking ship for the scene of the excitement.

If Mr. Conboy follows up leads which observers suspect exist, repercussions internationally and in American arms making and aviation circles are expected to be no little exciting.

If, on the other hand, the trip is by way of a nice vacation after strenuous years prosecuting difficult cases of Uncle Sam in New York, it is a different matter. But even with the least exertion, Mr. Conboy is expected to unearth more than one queer and noteworthy detail in this swashbuckling episode.

President Ends Bonus Doubt; Will Veto Bill

Will Not Bow to Political Expediency—Asks Congress to Sustain Him

Date Is Uncertain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16 — In the face of persistent reports—some of which are attributed to Vice President Garner—that "the President really wants to see his veto on the bonus bill overridden, for reasons of political expediency," the White House today got out a scorching statement reiterating the strength and sincerity of the veto message which will come shortly after the bill reaches the Chief Executive.

In effect, the present situation reveals the President pitted against the Vice-President in a stern contest.

Meanwhile, Patman bonus forces announced that their campaign of delay would now end, and that the bill could go to the White House before the end of the day. Their agreement was obtained in return for a promise to adjourn the Senate over the weekend, so that vote on the President's veto will not come before Monday.

Thomas Is Pleased

"Then we'll be at full strength, said Senator Elmer Thomas (D), Okla., in charge of the Patman forces. "We think we're in the best possible shape. I don't know whether we've got the votes to override. It depends upon the nature of the veto message."

And President Roosevelt did his best to assure the Senate, in advance, of the nature of his message. His unprecedented statement was given out by Stephen T. Early, his press secretary:

"I will say," said Mr. Early, "as definitely as I can, that the President is not interested in the bonus question because of reasons of political expediency.

Will Veto Measure

"He will veto the bonus bill and his message on it will present as forceful arguments as he has for vetoing it. It is his earnest hope that Congress will support the veto."

This attitude is intended to halt a powerful whispering backfire which has been started on Capitol Hill. There it is said that the President is taking his stand against the bonus purely to satisfy the conservatives, and that he would be relieved to see his veto overridden. Such arguments are being spread by the highest placed political subordinates to the President. On apparently unimpeachable authority it is said that Vice-President Garner has been arguing in opposition to the veto with several wavering senators.

The issue of supporting the veto is trembling in the balance. The apparent margin of nearly half a dozen votes which the President appeared to have to support a veto of the Patman bill is in constant doubt.

One Senator said today that as many as a dozen antibonus senators are at this moment palpitating in indecision.

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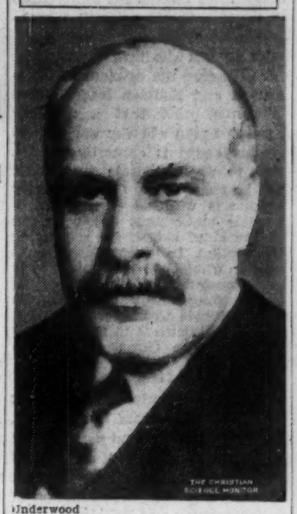
Stabilizer



Underwood

Sir Josiah Stamp

British Economist and Bank of England Director

Support of Hull On Stabilization Keeps Issue Alive

Britain Holds Aloof but Morgenthau Offer Stirs Wide Discussion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—While the cool reception given to American overtures for currency stabilization in London is an effective barrier to early action, officials here are nevertheless encouraged by the favorable and eager comment that has been aroused in many different circles.

Further to emphasize the seriousness with which the American overture was intended, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, last night wrote a long statement supporting Secretary Morgenthau's proposals, and indicating that as far as currency stabilization went, they fit in closely with his efforts for breaching trade barriers. The Secretary of State's intervention keeps the Morgenthau proposals alive a bit longer, and improves their diplomatic chances.

Fraser Opinion Helps

Similarly strengthening was the statement of Leon Fraser, retiring American president of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, who welcomed Secretary Morgenthau's "most constructive contribution . . . places the responsibility for the delay where it probably belongs, namely, the Government of Great Britain."

In this judgment, most observers in diplomatic and financial circles here agree.

The offer still appears to be rejected by Great Britain. The reason, observers here believe, is simple. British financial leaders are not yet prepared to accept stabilization of dollar and pound at or near the old parity of $4.86.

Despite the fact that the two unleashed currencies have hovered

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Eastern Pact Outlined As Bid to Reich

Franco-Soviet Communiqué Shows Desire to Attract Hesitant Nations

Czechoslovakia Signs

Mutual Assistance With Russia Put Into New Agreement Approved at Prague

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 16 (AP)—A mutual assistance pact between Czechoslovakia and Soviet Russia, similar to the new Franco-Russian accord, was signed here today.

Foreign Minister Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Ambassador signed for their respective nations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, May 16—Evolution of plans for a multilateral pact of non-aggression and consultation calculated to satisfy the Reich viewpoint as well as that of Poland and the Baltic Entente, is the specific result of the visit of Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, to Moscow.

The communiqué issued by M. Laval and Russian officials on the eve of the French statesman's departure for Warsaw is taken as an invitation to the nations that hesitated to join the Eastern Locarno to come into a security guarantee—without military obligations.

In an interview here, M. Laval stressed the need for a multilateral consultative nonaggression pact open to all and supplemented as might seem desirable to the different nations by bilateral treaties of mutual assistance, similar to that negotiated between the Soviets and Czechoslovakia, which in turn is understood to follow the general lines of the Franco-Soviet agreement.

M. Laval reiterated his determination to keep all agreements within the framework of the League of Nations.

They May Join

Unofficial comments indicate that Poland is willing to consider a pact limited to Eastern European nations, provided Germany is persuaded to enter. Warsaw apparently does not desire to join a pact including Czechoslovakia or other Balkan or Danubian states. Franco-Soviet diplomacy therefore is expected to seek separate agreements for groups of European states which can be bound together by adherence of some states to two or more group agreements.

The Moscow visit, while not producing any new agreement, effectually persuaded M. Laval and visiting French journalists that the internal position of the Soviet Government is very strong and the Soviet military machine sufficiently powerful to provide real assistance in case of need.

The French also were convinced that Soviet leaders wholeheartedly approve of the alliance with France and are prepared to carry out its provisions completely.

Progress Evident

M. Laval's spare moments were skillfully occupied with the panorama of Soviet achievements, including the air force, the subway built with Soviet materials, new workers' suburbs grouped around huge factories and other evidences that Russia's industrial foundations are already laid and the superstructure well advanced.

Visitors carried away the impression that Russians are principally interested in building up their own country and are re-entering European diplomacy largely to safeguard their own borders. This viewpoint attracted their sympathy and understanding.

Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, announced at the Stresa Conference April 12 that Germany was ready to enter into an "eastern" nonaggression pact, but would not obligate herself for military assistance in the event of future aggressions by other powers. He stated that the Reich had no objections to mutual assistance pacts calling for military assistance entered into between other powers, but made it clear that Germany would not sign any such agreement.

The German Government issued its own statement on April 13 with the ostensible purpose of clarifying matters. It set forth its views that "the completion of nonaggression and force exclusion pacts by engagements of military assistance, as considered necessary by other powers, contained a self-contradiction.

Either one believes voluntarily in undertaken obligations or one does not. If one believes in them the necessity for such military agreements is not apparent. If one doubts the honest observation of nonoggression obligations, then the same doubt is equally justified as applying to supplementary military obligations of such peace pacts. If it is possible that from nonaggression pacts wars may come, it is equally possible that from defensive aid pacts offensive acts may spring. Only it seems to the German Government that the way from nonaggression and exclusion pacts to a breach of peace is longer than the way from military obligations of a defensive nature to an offensive act."

There was also this significant statement in the German communiqué:

"The Government still sees in this development of military alliances in

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'Whys' of Farmer Pilgrimage Stir Capital Circles

Washington Is Wondering If More Alphabetical Groups Are Coming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Most of the 4000 farmers who "marched" on Washington this week had gone home today, but the capital was still wondering why they came, who paid their bills, and if their pilgrimage was the forerunner of others.

Administration opponents on Capitol Hill were unable to accept the farmers' declaration that they had made history by paying their own way to Washington for the pure and simple purpose of commending the Roosevelt farm policy.

After a thorough airing of charges, however, there still was no tangible evidence that the Department of Agriculture had either directly inspired or financed the march which its leader, Clifford H. Day of Plainview, Texas, described as having "bubbled up" all over at the same time.

The aftermath of the march included the following developments:

Demand by Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R) of Delaware, on the floor of the Senate, for an investigation of the whole affair, intimating that he believed the farmers were "lobbyists" for the proposed AAA amendments, paid either "directly or indirectly" by the Government.

Charge Made

A charge by Edward E. Kennedy, secretary of the Farmers' Union, that the march was organized by county agents and county allotment committees paid by the Federal Government, who in turn contributed some of the farmers' expenses out of their own pockets.

A flat denial from Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, that either the AAA or the department had any part in bringing the demonstrators to Washington and a further assertion that AAA field agents had been specifically instructed to give no aid in organizing or promoting the march.

A prediction from various quarters that the farmers had put the idea of a march into the thoughts of other groups interested in various administration programs. The possibility of a march of NRA supporters and even another bonus march was seen.

In the Galleries

Scores of farmers, seeing the sights of the capital, were in the galleries of Congress when Senator Hastings and Senator Tom Connally clashed in the Senate over the Administration's part in the march and Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. (R) of New York argued the question with Representative Thomas L. Blanton (D) of Texas in the House.

The Republicans especially disliked President Roosevelt's use of the word "lying" applied to those who had disagreed with the Administration's farm program.

Geneva Believes It Can Pacify African Dispute

Italian Press Demands Freedom to Act in Ethiopia

The League Council, meeting May 20, faces the simmering situation in East Africa between Ethiopia and Italy.

The Italian inspired press seems intent on pushing its demand for reorganization in Abyssinia, although hints come out of Italy that the people are not overenthusiastic at the prospect of war.

London has summoned Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador to Rome, home to report.

By **Sisley Huddleston**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 16—The troubles between Ethiopia and Italy which

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Einstein Reply Comes Later To Gift of Institute Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 16—The medal of the Franklin Institute was bestowed upon Dr. Albert Einstein and Sir John Ambrose Fleming, of London, here last night, when many of the foremost physical scientists of the United States met as guests of the institute, expecting to hear an important pronouncement by the sage of relativity. In this, however, they were disappointed, Dr. Howard McClenahan, director of the institute, announcing that Dr. Einstein had nothing to say at this moment.

"Dr. Einstein had been expecting to make an address," Dr. McClenahan told the institute's guests. "An address, however, is not a matter of good will. It also rests on the knees of the gods.

To Be Published

"Dr Einstein has promised that he will prepare a paper, and this will be published in the Journal of the Franklin Institute."

Disappointment was patent among those who had met for the ceremonies, expecting an important pronouncement by Dr. Einstein, who made it plain that while he was willing to say something, the muse had failed him. Neither would the author of the theory of relativity speak with newspapermen.

"It is no good, this publicity," he told them as he turned away.

In the absence of Sir John, the institute's medal was handed to Dr. McClenahan, who read a paper by the British scientist on "The Thermionic Valve in Scientific Research."

Fifteen other awards were made for various achievements in science. These include five Longstreth medals, seven Wetherill medals, one Clark medal, one Levy medal and one certificate of merit. The presentations were made by Nathan Hayward, president of the institute.

After the ceremonies, Dr. Einstein inspected the Fels Planetarium of the institute, where Dr. James Stokley, its director, conducted him on an "inspection of the heavens." This took him back through space-time 4000 years and showed him how the heavens above Philadelphia looked then.

Founded by Insull

The medal awarded Dr. Einstein and Sir John Ambrose Fleming was founded by Samuel Insull, of Chicago, in 1914, and two of them are awarded each year—one to the outstanding physical scientist in the United States, the other to another physical scientist from some other country. Since the first medal was conferred, it has been the custom for the medalist to deliver an address; and in the scientific world this address is expected to be a memorable one. On the occasion of the presentations, physical scientists of international renown are looked on to reveal their latest observations and discoveries in the fields of knowledge.

It was evidently in expectation of this from Dr. Einstein that scientists from all over the United States came here for the ceremonies last night. Their interest in what he might say was said to be heightened by intimations by him at various times in the past that his concept of reality differs greatly from that of other scientists. Accordingly, there was hope that they would hear him on what he thought of the nature of reality, cause and effect, determinism and free-will, and that he would say whether or not he believed the atom was really the "microcosmic anarchist" it is now the fashion to call it.

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Press Shares in Gambling Blame

Excessive Space Given to Racing News and Winners in Lotteries Helps in Public's Exploitation—Lists of Losers Would Take Paper of 1500 Pages—Tax Argument Has Often Proved Fallacious

The spread of organized gambling is widely attributed to the economic tribulations of the times. Many believe it is the outcome of the bursting of America's stock market balloon, the Kreuger crash which rocked the financial citadels of two continents, and hundreds of smaller financial quakes, that brought financial ruin to thrifty and reckless alike.

It is the course, rather than the cause, of commercialized gambling which bestirs its opponents today. The prodigious increase in gambling, they contend, is not a genuine outgrowth of public demand. Evidence unfolded throughout the government investigation of gambling in England, supplemented by conditions in the United States at the present time, attests the fact that organized gambling has a powerful supporter in the public press.

Evidence in England

Proof of the extent to which newspaper publicity is helping to further the spread of gambling was summed up in the testimony by a spokesman for British anti-gambling groups in these words:

"The community is being exploited, first, by an interested trade, an organization which exists to make money at the expense of the public through their betting; and, in the second place by the press, which has cultivated the facilities for betting, and by its widespread publicity has constituted a very strong inducement.

"The number of people who are at present betting is the result of exploitation by which they have been induced to gamble through the press and the betting trade. While making allowance for the few exceptions, it remains broadly true that the 'press' has become an active agent in the promotion of betting and has a vested interest in its continuance."

Newspaper publicity on horse racing in the United States is increasing at a pace that parallels the recent wave of legislation that now permits race-track betting in 30 states. Even

Gambling—Who Wins?

Last of 12 Articles

By **Harlan Trott**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

though baseball is the national pastime by tradition, it has become secondary to race-track news in papers serving communities where horses race in season.

Space allotted to horse racing, tips, betting, form and other phases is distorted out of all proportion to public interest in other sports.

If circulation rivalry is a factor which makes many newspapers unduly sensitive to the space requirements of racing and betting news, as some editors believe, publishers may devote more than passing interest to an experience recently recorded by New Orleans newspapers. A law forbidding race-news distribution outside the tracks was passed last year in Louisiana. Publishers immediately stopped printing race results.

Lotteries Get Free Space

An amendment exempting newspapers was subsequently enacted. But in the meantime the New Orleans publishers discovered that the famine on racing and gambling news did not affect circulation. When race-track news came back, it was relegated from the front page to a place in the sports section at one-third of its former volume.

Weighing the circulation and financial effects, publishers of local newspapers found that they had not only gained space for more important news but had lopped off considerable expense by dispensing with syndicated racing features and leased-wire facilities.

Promoters of foreign lotteries not only find American newspapers offer the best advertising medium for their illegal enterprises, but that they are willing to do so free of charge. The American newspaper directory is the key to an extensive free-advertising mailing list which floods the mails from Dublin and other lottery-promoting centers.

From the viewpoint of journalistic practices, American newspapers ignore one of the basic rules of the news code in publicizing sweepstakes drawings. In presenting accounts of disasters it is customary to list the names and number of casualties first.

In the case of the periodic foreign sweepstakes, newspapers do not mention the victims at all. If these gambling schemes were presented to readers in their true perspective, it would take a 1500-page newspaper to merely list the names of the losers.

Governmental Sponsors

But the press is not the only ally of sponsors of organized gambling. The extent to which state and national governments are turning to licensed gambling as a new source of tax revenue is another sign of the economic stringency which besets the world.

This is the argument that was heard many times throughout the course of the government gambling investigation in Britain two years ago. But the plea for additional income by this means was repeatedly derided by opponents of commercialized gambling. In the course of evidence submitted to the Royal Commission, the Christian Social Council pointed out:

"The council recalls the historic circumstance that previous attempts made by British Governments, in the stress following the Napoleonic wars, to exploit the gambling habit in the interest of revenue, were abandoned as dangerous both to the economic and moral health of the community."

Protestant Opposition

The council has been the mainstay of concerted opposition to gambling throughout England. It is made up of representatives of all

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Reconstruction Loan Talked As Step to Ending Conflict Between Paraguay and Bolivia

By Monitor Correspondent for Latin-American News

The Paraguayan-Bolivian war in the Gran Chaco territory of South America may soon be a thing of the past. Representatives of the United States, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Chile and Peru are about to convene at Buenos Aires and assist the two belligerent countries to reach an understanding.

Whether or not a permanent understanding will be accomplished must largely depend upon how far Paraguay is willing to forgo certain territorial ambitions, and whether Bolivia is now convinced that its armies can no longer carry on one of the most devastating wars of modern Latin America. There is, also, a third factor: the possibility of a reconstruction loan being granted to both nations.

The names of the delegates from the various countries for the coming conference have not been made public. And further it is not known whether Cuba, Mexico and Colombia will be invited to send representatives. Not so many months ago when efforts were made at Washington to settle the Chaco controversy these three republics attended numerous sessions at the Pan American Union.

Restricted Agenda Needed

There is a story going the rounds that Bolivia has suggested Mexico's participation in the Buenos Aires meeting. If this is so it would seem only natural for Cuba and Colombia to be invited. The advisability, however, of these countries being asked to send delegates can be questioned. Mexico at present is uncommonly busy with national problems demanding its undivided attention. Cuba is involved in a political embroglio likened to a keg of highly charged powder. Colombia has not wholly adjusted its recent unpleasant dispute with Peru.

Then there is a further objection. The general opinion among individuals willing to talk is that the fewer representatives Paraguay and Bolivia invite to assemble at Buenos Aires, the fewer will be the arguments to be settled. True, these persons admit that the backing of every Latin-American republic would be most acceptable; but the suggestion is that such approval could be obtained after the six nations, now scheduled for the conference, have formulated a program.

Would Avoid Complications

The point is frankly made that a large group of delegates around a conference table would entail almost endless discussion, and, since the prime object of the moment is to get Paraguay and Bolivia to withdraw their armies from the field, the less complicated become the conference's discussions the sooner will the objective be obtained.

To persons who have opportunities for gathering the opinions of Paraguayan and Bolivian leaders there is ample proof that a mutually agreeable plan whereby war may be quickly ended is earnestly desired.

As to what ultimate distribution will be made of the Chaco territory anyone is welcome to a guess. A possible reallotment has been one of the chief causes for prolonging the conflict. To expect Paraguay to give up what it has conquered is to misunderstand the temper of its commanding officers at the front. To expect Bolivia to relinquish what it claims as its own is to misjudge the temper of the Government at La Paz.

Minimum Pledges Indicated

The coming conference at Buenos Aires will have a hard nut to crack. However, I understand a suggestion will be offered which, if any sort of territorial adjustment can be put through, will be to the advantage of both Paraguay and Bolivia. There is a chance that a reconstruction loan will be offered to both republics. What security would be required has not been made public. There is a hint that the loan would be sort of a "gentlemen's agreement" and backed by minimum pledges.

The Paraguayan-Bolivian war has drained the treasuries of each country; and yet, paradoxically, it has started something worth while. The roads developed by military maneuvers may some day be part of the long inter-American highway planned for linking the American countries with the United States. Good roads have been "essential for machinery for carrying on the war. Roads have been necessary to forward products to the Paraguayan markets and to government storehouses."

Many Miles of Highway

Today, persons may travel by automobile almost the entire Chaco territory between the terminals of the Paraguayan and Bolivian railroads. Paraguay is busy constructing highways and using Bolivian prisoners to do the work.

Additional construction is reported being paid for by taxes on gasoline, vehicles and land. Some 3664 miles of roadway are in use in eastern Paraguay, and of this number nearly 2500 miles are open to automobiles.

It is not unlikely that a portion of the suggested reconstruction loan might be used for highway purposes. Roads are vitally necessary in both Paraguay and Bolivia for the shipment of produce and for the development of new settlements. The idea of colonizing immigrants is in the picture, especially in Paraguay.

G. H. C.

Peruvian Statesman Killed by Student

LIMA, Peru, May 16 (AP)—Antonio Miro Quesada, Peruvian publisher and statesman, and his wife were killed yesterday by a youthful student's revolver shots. The alleged assassin was under arrest. The student, whom police described as a political fanatic, refused to explain his act.

Señor Miro Quesada was publisher of El Comercio, Peru's oldest newspaper, and was a former minister to Belgium and president of the chamber of deputies. A stanch rightist politician, he had carried on a spirited campaign in his newspaper against leftist tendencies. He was exiled from the country in 1919 by former President Leguia. He returned in 1925 and was instrumental in the election of the late Gen. Luis M. Sanches Cerro as President after the revolution which brought Leguia's regime to an end.

Lafayette's English Limited

Although he traveled extensively among English-speaking people, Lafayette's knowledge of the English language was very limited.

Figures Indicate That Georgia Has Dropped Dry Law

ATLANTA, May 16 (AP)—The lead of the repealists was further reduced as additional returns were received today from yesterday's prohibition referendum in Georgia, while beer and wine continue to hold their favorable majorities.

Returns shortly before noon eastern standard time, largely from rural precincts had cut in half the lead which the repealists had late last night.

At 11:15 a. m., the vote stood: For repeal, 75,619; against repeal, 71,225

This gave the repealists a lead of 4384, as contrasted with their 8100 margin last night. At the same time, the vote for legalization of beer was:

For beer, 67,059; against beer 53,420. This gave beer a majority of 13,639.

The vote on wine was: For wine, 65,726; against wine, 52,591. This was a majority for wine of 13,134.

The most intensive campaign, following the legislative act providing for the referendum, was conducted by the prohibition forces, led by Milton L. Fleetwood of Cartersville, president of the Georgia Press Association.

During the voting yesterday church bells rang in various parts of the State. At Augusta, which returned a large wet majority, ministers led prayer services at the voting places.

Atlanta, the county seat of Fulton County, returned the second largest majority for repeal, 5063 votes.

The larger counties, which included heavy city votes, returned a majority for repeal. The home counties of both of Georgia's United States senators and of Gov. Eugene Talmadge cast majorities for retention of prohibition.

If Georgia has repealed the dry law, the legislative statute calling for the referendum provides that, until each county has held its own local option election, whisky cannot be sold in the county.

Beer may be sold as Governor Talmadge has declared the results. Wines also become legalized when the Governor acts, but there is a provision that counties wishing to prohibit its sale may do so by local option elections.

Federal Radio System Backed by Educators

(Continued from Page 1)

mission is developing over the public control proposal, with Anning S. Prall, chairman of the commission, leading a group sympathetic to the movement, against Judge Sykes and the "conservatives."

The National Committee on Education by Radio includes the National Education Association, the National Association of State Universities, the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, the National University Extension Association, the National Council of State Superintendents, the American Council of Education, and organizations covering the entire parochial and higher Roman Catholic educational systems.

Unanimously and emphatically they declared through Dr. Crane today for a public radio broadcasting system.

Specifications Offered

Seven specifications were offered for the proposed system.

1. Management should be vested in a series of national, regional and state boards, representing civic leaders of all professions and classes.
2. The system should be available for general public service on a nonprofit basis.
3. Nonprofit welfare stations should be assured the right of affiliation.
4. The system should be ultimately extended to cover remote rural sections not now served by radio.
5. Provision of funds and allocation of channels should be made by the Federal Government.
6. Recordings of programs of general significance should be made available for nonprofit stations.
7. A continuous program of research should be established.

A Public Instrument

If the proposed new system increased efficiency of the country's $3,000,000,000 education system only 5 per cent, said Dr. Crane, it would yield a value of $150,000,000 annually or far in excess of the cost. Broadcasting, except in America, he said, "has been appreciated and conserved as a great public instrument to serve the people's welfare and entertainment."

Dr. Crane admitted that the proposed broadcasts would "involve the expenditures of a great deal of money," but declared that if "financed by the Federal Government on a national basis, the cost would be negligible." The money, he said, might be raised on a manufacturers' tax on radio equipment, which he estimated would raise $235,000,000; by a license fee on commercial stations or similar method.

"At present, the Federal Government spends large sums of money each year to protect private stations in a monopoly of radio channels," he said. "For this service, which is costing the Federal Government heavily, stations pay nothing in return."

Conservation Drive Launched By Tugwell's Nonpartisan Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 16—A nation-wide conservation drive under the auspices of the Roosevelt Administration is on today after having been launched here last night by Rexford G. Tugwell, Under-secretary of Agriculture and director of the rural angle of the new-deal relief program.

Five hundred conservationists from all over the country took part in the launching of this campaign, among them some of the earliest pioneers in this field—men like Gifford Pinchot, one-time Governor of Pennsylvania, and who was closely associated with the conservation work of Theodore Roosevelt; Harry S. Graves, dean of Yale University forestry school; Lithgow Osborne, conservation commissioner of the State of New York;, and Robert Moses, chairman of the State Council of Parks, and New York City parks commissioner.

These were but a few of those who met to hear Mr. Tugwell and to observe the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of conservation work in New York State, which began when Gov. David B. Hill signed the measure creating the first forest commission on May 15, 1885.

Placed Above Party

Mr. Tugwell warmly praised the Roosevelt Administration's conservation program, declaring that it transcended party, creed or class.

"To save the land and the people who depend on it is an inspiration in which all of us can join," he said. "I should like to see the administration of the present program carried out in such ways that common consent can be won and kept so that our names will be praised rather than be bitter in our children's mouths.

"I am willing to take this kind of pledge, but I am not willing to say that if vested interests or partisan politics begin a fight which involves this movement we shall not fight back.

"We believe in this thing and we are determined to see it through. That is good politics, I believe, but I hope it will never have to be made that. It is something which our generation cannot finish. We did not begin it and we cannot end it, but we can contribute toward the chain of events which, if unbroken, will . . . raise our people to levels of living hitherto undreamed of."

Must Have Better Land

Mr. Tugwell warned that in some parts of the United States the soil has become exhausted and that the people there must be moved to better land if they are to prosper and the land they quit must be saved. He indicated he invisaged opposition to this movement of populations, and declared that part of this opposition would be politically partisan.

"This can be discounted," he continued. "There are as many Republicans as Democrats who are conservationists in the old sense.

"The most serious difficulty of all will arise because the classic terms of conservation—the acquisition of forests, their protection from fire and their development, the building of dams for flood control and irrigation—must, if we are to progress from where we are, be expanded into more controversial areas, and I am not sure that all the classicists will follow us there.

Improved Citizenship

"It is not necessary to have any illusions about changing human nature to feel that the rural poor must be helped. In the national interest we ought to give such of them as we can a chance to better themselves and to raise their families by decent standards of citizenship."

Mr. Tugwell warned that poor lands breed shiftlessness and make for "rural slums."

Mr. Pinchot told of the conservation work of Theodore Roosevelt, to which he paid high tribute.

"Today we may celebrate not only 50 years of effort to preserve the natural resources of the State," he said, "but also a far more wise point of view—the idea of wise use for the greatest good of the greatest number for the longest time—in a phrase, control of the earth on which we live and all there is in it or on it for the permanent service of all the people.

Johnson Takes Post As Metropolitan Head

(Continued from Page 1)

at popular prices. Plans for the second season will be announced in the fall."

New names on the list of singers are those of Josephine Antoine, Charlotte Symons and Thelma Votipka, sopranos; Eduard Habicht, Julius Huehn, and Carlo Morelli, baritones; and Chase Baromeo, Dudley Marwick and Hubert Raidich, bassos.

The regular subscription series will include as usual, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday evenings and Saturday matinees. There will also be a special subscription series of 12 Saturday nights at popular prices.

The statement concludes:

"A special subscription series of Wagner operas including 'The Ring of the Niebelungen,' will be given.

"Changes have been completed which will improve the orchestra, and the same is true of the chorus, which will be under the leadership of Fausto Cleva and a new chorus master, Konrad Neuger.

"The ballet is being reorganized and a new ballet master will be engaged."

The announcement said that Edward Ziegler would remain as assistant manager of the opera.

Mr. Johnson, who arrived here today to assume his new post, has long been interested in musical education and a few years ago he gave $25,000 to Guelph, Ontario, Canada, his home city, for the advancement of musical training there. He sang abroad much under the name of Eduardo di Giovanni. He was educated at the University of Toronto and began a career of concert singing in Canada and the United States. His first appearance in New York was as soloist in the Brick Presbyterian Church in 1907, where he continued through 1908. Four years later, he sang on Broadway in "The Waltz Dream," subsequently going to Italy, where he studied. Returning to the United States in 1920, he joined the Chicago Opera Company, with which he made his first operatic début in New York the following year. He joined the Metropolitan in 1922.

Mr. Johnson upon his arrival here today said with regard to singers who have not been re-engaged that it was "not a question of offering them contracts; not a question of salaries," but of interference by radio and motion pictures in opera."

"They present fat contracts to stars and make them unavailable," he continued. "We shall have to work out this question of how much time popular artists can give us.

"Believe me, I understand the artists' side. Gatti gave me every opportunity to make extra money myself in the lean years we have faced. The artists' interest will have to be considered."

Mr. Johnson said he was aware of his responsibilities in this new job.

"I did not want to accept it," he continued. "For some time I have had plans of my own to further the cause of American artists. I see now that this will give me an excellent chance to carry out my intentions in another way and I shall meet this opportunity with all I have.

"Mr. Witherspoon has set my course, and, naturally, the directors will guide me. But as for the job, I shall try to put as much individuality, as I can."

Mr. Johnson made it plain that he was for American opera in the United States.

"Since the days of Castle Garden, the tradition of opera in America has been foreign—foreign scores, foreign singers. It is time to change this. My objective is to make the Metropolitan a great clearing house for American artists—the Wall Street of American musical art. We have the chance to do this now.

"The big winter season of the Metropolitan will continue as it has. It is in the spring, the supplementary season, that will be our innovation. In that we shall try to develop our own stars, fit and train them for routine to take their places in the regular company without that terrible hazard that often ruins a latent talent—fear.

"We shall open the spring season around a $2 top that will compete with Broadway."

Filipino Legislators Plead Not Guilty To Charge of Rebellion

MANILA, May 16 (AP)—Two Philippine legislators were brought into court on charges of rebellion today, while government leaders pushed preparations to inaugurate their own commonwealth government within six months.

Aurelio Almazan and Marieano Untivero, Sakdalista members of the insular House of Representatives, pleaded not guilty to rebellion at their hearing.

The Sakdal rebellion was in opposition to the 10-year commonwealth constitution which was overwhelmingly adopted at Tuesday's plebiscite. Figures today showed 1,157,692 for ratification and 39,920 against.

The basic problem of the whole independence project involves trade relations with the United States when the Filipinos embark on their own at the end of the 10-year transitional period. Then they no longer will have the duty-free privileges now accorded them.

Many believe the answer to this problem would be in a reciprocal arrangement which would displace the economic terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which provides for Philippine independence after a 10-year preparatory period under a commonwealth government. They expect details to be worked out in a conference with President Roosevelt called to be held probably early next year.

Officers Blame Reds

MANILA, May 16 (AP)—Four men were fatally shot yesterday from ambush in Laguna Province, near the scene of the Sakdalista uprising of May 2, but the authorities blamed "Communists," not Sakdalistas.

Panning Rewards Are Small

Many mountaineers of western North Carolina, who turned to panning gold during the depression, are still at it, although few earn more than $1 a day.

Labor Bill Heads Toward Victory In Senate Argument

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—With opposition to the Wagner labor disputes bill crackling, the Senate in less than half an hour today adopted all the amendments which the Labor Committee had attached, and seemed headed toward certain enactment. The bill would establish a permanent National Labor Relations board, put a ban on company unions except those specifically approved by labor, and would impose sanctions against employers who refused to bargain collectively. The bill is hailed by organized labor as the "Magna Carta of collective bargaining."

Argument developed today over the company union issue with Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland, proposing an amendment to prohibit coercion of employees in behalf of any particular union.

While Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho agreed that workers should be free to choose whether they would or would not join a union, he found nothing in the bill to make Senator Tydings' amendment necessary.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York took exception to the Tydings declaration that the bill would outlaw the company union.

"It would not interfere in the slightest with company unions unless they were dominated and controlled by the employer," he declared.

The Wagner bill is now considered likely to pass the Senate today with Presidential signature assured, and only the possibility of delay in the House threatening its enactment; this despite the fact that industry and manufacturers have vigorously fought the measure from the outset. In yesterday's session no Senator at any time spoke against the bill.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, which reported the bill favorably, stated he expected the bill to become law.

Mr. Wagner, former head of the National Labor Board, emphasized yesterday the great amount of labor strife resulting from disputes over collective bargaining and urged that the machinery be lubricated to prevent further industrial strife. He charged that "crocodile tears" are being shed over the rights of minorities to bargain. He upheld the majority-rule provision of the bill, by which the majority vote of workers in a plant determines whether to join a union, as a tested implement of democracy.

U. S., Great Britain and Japan To Have Embassies in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—The Republic of China, buffeted by the slings and arrows of an outrageous fortune for not a few years now, is to have restitution at last. The loss of Manchuria and the effects of the American silver policy finally have an attempted counterpoise.

The United States Great Britain and Japan have agreed to elevate their diplomatic missions in the Celestial Republic from the rank of legations to that of embassies. The step will be formally announced in the near future, it is understood.

Between the Legation and the Embassy is a great gulf fixed. It is a gulf encompassing a vast quantity of that intangible Oriental quality called "face." So this action of the three great powers is of some considerable practical, as well as diplomatic, importance. It is the most notable gesture of politeness extended toward China for a long time.

However, China has been asking for the concession for a long time, too, so it may be too late to be of much political advantage. The elevation, at least, places China in the posture of a great power. Many prerogatives now devolve upon China's Ambassador in other capitals. Her outraged dignity may now to some degree be salved.

And incidentally, China's legation in Washington rises to embassy rank. The post is filled by Sao-ke Alfred Sze, who most fittingly rises to ambassador.

Sixteen heads of diplomatic missions out of more than 50 in Washington already hold the designation of ambassador. Nations which have been so honored heretofore include Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, France, Germany Great Britain Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland Spain, Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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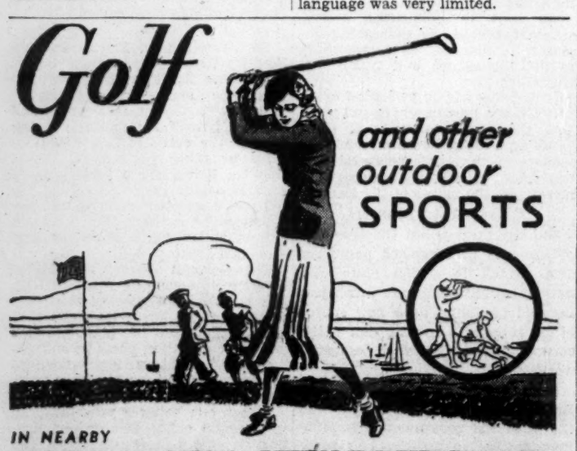

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Rates (American plan—room, meals)—Lakeside Inn (June 28-Sept. 3) and Cornwallis Inn (all year), Single $6. up; double, $5. per person. Pines Hotel (June 27-Sept. 9) Single $7. up; double $5.50 per person. Algonquin Hotel (June 29-Sept. 3) Single $7. up; double $7 per person. Steamship Service—New York-Boston to Yarmouth. Or by rail to St. Andrews-Saint John. Ferry Service-Saint John, N. B. to Digby, N. S. Dominion Atlantic Railway trains meet all ships.

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Mayan Treasures in Gold and Gems Shown at Harvard

Notable collection of relics of abandoned civilization is closely guarded. Proof given of high culture in artistic workmanship.

Ewing Galloway; Courtesy of Peabody Museum

Sights for Which Archaeologists Have Been Waiting

Upper Left—Pottery Effigy Vessel. Center—Gold Breast Ornament. Right—Pottery Drinking Vessel. These Were Found at Coclé, Panama. Lower Left—The "Castle," a Temple on an Artificial Pyramid at Chichen-Itza, Yucatan. Right—Gold Helmet Found on Skull of Aged Chief at Coclé, Panama.

Three years ago dredging operations were begun at the Cenote of Sacrifice, ancient well of the Mayans at Chichen-Itza, Yucatan. Since then archæologists all over the world have been clamoring for a sight of the golden objects and semi-precious gems which rumor persisted had been found.

Today the long sought for viewing was ready. The collection is on exhibition at Harvard's Peabody Museum, guarded by a squad of museum officials. Saturday they go back to the vaults in the cellar for the sake of safety—for too valuable are they to be entrusted to glass-doored museum cases.

With the objects from the Cenote of Sacrifice are other trinkets of gold, jade and metal, together with beautiful and unusual pottery dug from ancient Indian graves at Coclé, Panama. Jewelry, masks, ear rings, helmets, breast pieces, and plaques constitute a few of the more spectacular pieces exhibited.

So awe-inspiring are the relics of this great civilization in America's Valley of the Kings and so fine the workmanship exhibited in pottery and in ornaments, one can almost visualize the skilled goldsmith at his bench meticulously fashioning a glittering breastplate for a kingly Mayan ruler.

Mouth of the Wells

Chichen-Itza, the rumored capital of this great civilization, means by translation "The Mouths of the Wells of Itza." Water is so scarce in the peninsula that the presence of these great natural wells in Yucatan limestone is probably the reason for the location of the city.

Steps dug in the sides of these natural wells are deeply grooved by ages of sandaled or naked feet. Mayan women came here to lower rope-hung gourds and reach the never dry cenotes. Some are reached by long winding caverns and rocky clefts. Bats and iguanas are the only inhabitants today.

The vastness of the cities is only exceeded by those of modern days, and many of the customs then in vogue have their counterpart today. Ceremony was probably as universally enjoyed then as it is today. Instead of a long parade of uniformed soldiers and sailors to the national cemetery at Arlington where thousands see the President of the United States lay a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the vision of a pompous line of march leading up to the Well of Sacrifice is substituted.

Down the main street of Chichen-Itza swings the long line of respected leaders. Behind the grand marshal come the priests and the military leaders, followed by lesser nobility and the warriors. Along the six miles from the center of Chichen-Itza to the reverenced Cenote they form an avenue of honor down which the supreme ruler travels. One can almost feel the hushed silence as he kneels before the Cenote while the high priest removes his golden skullcap for him, that it may be offered in the Well of Sacrifice.

Considering the limitations that bound the Mayans, their civilization constitutes a maze of problems at present beyond solution by archaeologists. They had no beasts of burden. All labor had to be accomplished by man-power. The wheel was unknown, so there could have been no chariots or wheeled vehicles of any sort.

Yet roads that would do credit to modern builders stretch for miles across the peninsula of Yucatan, connecting principal cities of the ancients. Irrigation systems, too, were constructed by Mayan engineers. So complete were they that in many localities the Mexican "new dealers" are spending federal funds to reconstruct them for present-day use. Reservoirs were lined with water-proofed stone and plaster.

They still hold water today, but the reconditioning process is expected to take 10 years. If it takes this long with modern tools and materials, how long did the Mayans spend in building the systems originally?

Recently the American Chemical Society celebrated the 300th anniversary of chemistry in America. Yet 700 years before, the Mayans understood enough chemistry to mix a calcium carbonate mortar using silicates, iron trioxide and alumina. Their golden, bronze and other metallic objects also attest wide knowledge of chem-metallurgy.

Considering the wealth of material in America's civilization which may be anywhere from 1000 to 10,000 years old, there is small need to travel halfway around the globe to investigate sites in the eastern world. Some researchers assert, and with considerable investigation to back them up, that the world's oldest civilization on present existing land areas began in Central and South America.

The influence of the Mayas toward producing present-day concepts of beauty in art and architecture is held to be as historically important as that of Egypt or Greece. Less than 5 per cent of the now known sites in Yucatan, Guatemala, Panama and northern South America have been given more than a casual glance by archaeologists.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in the Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, 8.

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

Polonaise Militaire....Chopin-Glazounov
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"....Wagner
Scherzo from the Octet....Mendelssohn
"Madame Butterfly," Fantasia.Puccini
La Valse....Ravel
The Cid, Ballet Suite....Massenet
Moving Picture—"The Launching of the Queen Mary"
Rhapsody in Blue....Gershwin
(Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá)
Artist's Life, Waltzes....Strauss
Pomp and Circumstance, March..Elgar

Theaters

"PARADE" (Colonial). Satirical revue, with Jimmy Savo, presented by the Theatre Guild. 8:15.

Movies

EXETER—Wallace Beery in "West Point of the Air." 2:10, 5, 7:50. "Mystery Man."

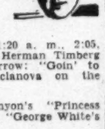
FINE ARTS—"Two Hearts in Waltz Time." final return visit. 1:20, 3:20, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. "Yellowstone on Parade." "Flowers at Work." "Bolero." News.

KEITH'S—Liam O'Flaherty's Irish tragedy "The Informer," with Victor McLaglen. 10:37 a. m., 12:50, 3:03, 5:16, 7:29. Preview of "Let 'Em Have It," at 10.

BOSTON—"The Bride of Frankenstein," with Boris Karloff. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. "Straight from the Heart." Tomorrow: "Laddie."

ORPHEUM — "Cardinal Richelieu," with George Arliss. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: "Baby Face Harrington."

STATE—Jack Holt in "The Unwelcome Stranger," a race course story. 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9:05. "Mark of the Vampire," with Bela Lugosi and Lionel Barrymore. Tomorrow: "Les Miserables."



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Edward Everett Horton in Peter B. Kyne's "$10 Raise," with Karen Morley. Fenway, 12:37, 3:21, 6:05, 8:49. Paramount, 9:10, 11:58 a. m., 2:46, 5:24, 8:22. "G-MEN."

METROPOLITAN — Marlene Dietrich in "The Devil Is a Woman." 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:45, 10:30. Stage: Herman Timberg and Pat Rooney. Tomorrow: "Goin' to Town," with Olga Baclanova on the stage.

UPTOWN — Damon Runyon's "Princess O'Hara." 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "George White's 1935 Scandals."

MODERN—"Two Heads on a Pillow," from Dorothy Canfield's "The Eternal Masculine." 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 8:04. "Go Into Your Dance."

TREMONT—Ann Harding in "The Right to Romance," and Ginger Rogers in "Romance in Manhattan." 9 a. m. to 11.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"It Happened in New York." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "George White's 1935 Scandals."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Motorcycle Cossacks"; Morton Downey in "Castle of Dreams"; "Parrotville Old Folks," color cartoon; "Yellowstone on Parade"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

UNIVERSITY—"The Case of the Curious Bride." 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Vanessa."

STRAND—"Biography." 1, 3:32, 6:44, 9:36. "Gentlemen Are Born."

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—13th Free ERA Concert. Bach-Handel Candle Light Program by ERA Opera Orchestra, conducted by Raffaele Martino, 8.

BACH CANTATA CLUB—Mrs. Langdon, conductor. Assisted by the Radcliffe choir and a small string orchestra. The Memorial Church, Harvard University, Cambridge, 8:30.

Other Events

ATLANTIS — Lecture by Dr. A. E. Strath-Gordon, president of the Atlantean Research Society. Richards Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue. 8:15.

SALON OF ALLIED ARTS —"Art for Every Day." program. Talk by Alfred J. Cardall Jr. Music by mixed quartet. Stephen Sumner Townsend, conductor. Exhibition of paintings by members. 296 Commonwealth Avenue. 8.

TOWNSEND CLUB NO. 3—"Tales of the Mist," songs and stories by Miss Sally Walker. Mrs. Elizabeth Gifford, accompanist. Ritz-Plaza, 218 Huntington Avenue. 8.

Tomorrow

BETTER HOMES MEETING — Speakers: Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart; William Stanley Parker. Open to the public. Lee Auditorium, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street. 2.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Spanish Art. 1, a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Talk by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer for junior members: "The Growth of the Nation." 11 a. m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Partly overcast tonight and Friday, possibly showers tonight; slightly cooler Friday; gentle to moderate northwest and north winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight and Friday; possibly light rain on the coast tonight.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight; Friday fair and cooler.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, probably light rains in the east portion tonight; slightly cooler Friday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and continued cool tonight and Friday; possibly light rain tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds over the north portion and moderate to fresh north or northwest over the south portion, and overcast weather tonight and Friday; probably occasional rain tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	58	Minneapolis	48	56
Bermuda	72	76	New Orleans	74	88
Chicago	46	48	New York	56	64
Denver	50	62	Norfolk, Va.	60	60
Helena, Mont.	40	66	Philadelphia	52	66
Jacksonville	76	92	St. Louis	50	60
Kansas City	52	52	San Francisco	50	60
Los Angeles	54	66	Washington	50	66
Miami, Fla.	80	84			

A—8 a. m. E. D. S. T. May 16.
B—Maximum May 15.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:50 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Friday, 11:22 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:29 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; maximum temperature 62 degrees above zero; minimum temperature 47 degrees above.

Strike Fails to Hold Up Four Springfield Papers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 16 (AP)—All four Springfield newspapers will be published as usual today despite the strike among journeymen printers, which started here yesterday.

Early today six-page editions of both the Republican and the Union appeared on the streets and were sent to suburban subscribers. Papers published this morning were produced by a photo-electric process while composing rooms of both papers remained in darkness and picket lines paraded the streets in front of newspaper offices.

Sterilization Act Signed

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 16 (AP)—Oklahoma's new criminal sterilization law, providing sex operations for all prisoners thrice convicted of felonies involving moral turpitude, was signed into law yesterday by Gov. E. W. Marland.

Thousands Seek Work On Quoddy Tidal Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUBEC, Maine, May 16—Tramp, tramp—come the strangers, drawn by reports of immediate work on the Quoddy tidal power project. Traveling painters, applying for a job to paint ironwork not yet in being; traveling masons, carpenters and people with and without credentials of any kind, are filtering in and receiving but scant encouragement from anybody.

These newcomers do not arrive in bodies, but as occasionals. All of them have "inside information" which has been so carefully kept from the townspeople. Those who get by Sheriff Cummings at Machias diverge at Whiting and splitting even, go half to Eastport and half to Lubec.

McCracken to Leave Connecticut College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., May 16—Dr. Charles C. McCracken, who came from a professorship at Ohio State University to become president of Connecticut State College in the fall of 1930, resigned at a meeting of the college board of trustees here Wednesday.

On Aug. 31 he will become education counselor of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, working with 60 colleges connected originally with the church or cooperating with it, he announced. The resignation was accepted with regret by the trustees.

Interstate Compact Sought for Arrests In Criminal Cases

HARTFORD, Conn., May 16 (AP)—Attorney General Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland yesterday presented to the conference of attorneys general of the New England and Middle Atlantic states, plans for interstate compacts on criminal justice.

The compacts would require a state to deliver at once a person wanted for criminal activity in another state, unless the person was wanted for a more atrocious crime in the arresting state. They would require witnesses to be returned, and would extend jurisdiction over paroled and probationed prisoners to other states.

Mr. O'Conor pointed out that the automobile and other swift means of escape have brought new problems to enforcement officials, creating new requirements for the successful combatting of crime. "In this day, when the criminal elements have improved their methods to overpower the law," he said, "it behooves those charged with enforcing the law to be equally resourceful."

He cited instances in which criminals wanted in Maryland for high crimes were arrested in a midwestern state. One was returned for trial after four years of negotiations, another has never been returned, and a third was sought for one year before custody could be obtained.

Duke Enrolls 3215

Duke University, founded at Durham, N. C., in 1924 on a $40,000,000 endowment left by the late James B. Duke, now has an enrollment of 3215.

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Commonwealth Avenue at Kenmore Square
COLYAR P. DODSON, Manager

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THAT BRINGS LASTING BEAUTY
To Walls and Woodwork

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PENCIL MARKS WASH OFF
LIKE NEW AGAIN WITH SOAP AND WATER
GREASE WASHES OFF
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A distinctive brown oxford combining a semi-spectator sport effect. $10.

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Oxford, forepart punched thru for coolness. In white, black kid. $10.

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New leathers, new decorative details, new lines, all alert to fashion's dictates are combined with rare perfection of craftsmanship.

Yet there's comfort in every inch. A 3 width's wider sole to walk on, but not even a hint of this fact in the part of the shoe that is seen. Toe-room-a-plenty. A wise measure of arch-support. And the entire shoe swung so adroitly that heel-slipping is no more.

Like your best custom-made suit, *Free Tread Shoes* will fit. Surely you can be fitted perfectly with one of these lasts, each one varying at heel, waist and instep as well as length and width. Three heel heights to choose from. Priced moderately at $10.00. Stop in for a try-on at any of the dealers listed below.

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These dealers will be glad to show you Free Tread Shoes. Being expert fitters and having over 150 sizes, they assure you a made-to-measure fit in ready-to-wear shoes.

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Baltimore, Md.—S. Dalsheimer & Bro., 213 N. Liberty St.
Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Plotkin Bros., 364 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Solby-Bayes Co., 51 West St.
Brattleboro, Vt.—Dunham Bros., Inc., 135 Main St.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Burns Walk-Over Shop, 1042 Main St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Palter & Fitzgerald, 297 Livingston St.
Buffalo, N. Y.—L. N. Ellsworth, 1332 Jefferson Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly, Main and Mohawk
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Luedeman, 318 High St.
Concord, N. H.—Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.
Erie, Pa.—M. A. Krug & Son, 1624 Peach St.
Hackensack, N. J.—H. L. Westevelt, 240 Main St.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Moog Bros., 13 S. Third St.
Hartford, Conn.—Battey's Shoe Store, 1023 Main St.
Jamaica, L. I.—Allgaier's, 147-13 Jamaica Ave., Surphin "L"
Jersey City, N. J.—B. Grossman & Co., 342 Central Ave.
Lewiston, Me.—B. Peck Co.
Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morganstern, 1149 Elm St.
Montclair, N. J.—Montclair Bootery, 507 Bloomfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wilbur Coon Shoes, Inc., 34 Halsey St.
Newark, N. J.—Reimer's, 548 Springfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wm. Storch, 421 Springfield Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.—Nichols & Damon, 103 William St.
New Haven, Conn.—John P. Lund & Co., 845 Chapel St.
New York City—Arch Fame Corp., 16 West 37th St.
Bronx—Bieber's Wilbur Coon Shoes, 2502 Gr. Concourse
New York City—Wilbur Coon Foot Comfort Shop, 42 E. 59th St.
New York City—Elkay Shoe Store, Broadway at 180th
New York City—Malkin & Schildkraut, 1704 1st Ave. at 88th St.
New York City—Pedeveloper, Inc., 3843 Broadway at 160
New York City—E. & J. Stadler, 3rd Ave., Cor. 66th
Norfolk, Va.—Wray Shoe Co., 411 Granby St.
Paterson, N. J.—Maloola, 84 Broadway
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chester St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. M. Laird Co., 622 Liberty Ave., Cor. Oliver
Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—Davis & Cartland Co., 510 Congress St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Friedman's Royal Shoe Shop, 368 Main St.
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 214 Weybosset St.
Quincy, Mass.—Morehead Shoe Store, 1349 Hancock St.
Reading, Pa.—Pomeroy's, Inc.
Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Paramount Shoe Shop
Richmond, Va.—The Chandler Co., 325 N. 25th St.
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 295 Atlantic St.
Syracuse, N. Y.—W. H. Lynch Shoe Co., 401 S. Clinton
Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Antheil Co., 135 Academy St.
Utica, N. Y.—Reynolds Boot Shop, 128 Columbia St.
Washington D.C.—Boyce & Lewis, Inc., 439-7th St., N.W.
Wilmington, Del.—M. Monahan, 4th and Madison
Worcester, Mass.—Special Measurement Bootery, 45 Pleasant St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—J. Cantor, 44 Palisade Ave.
York, Pa.—Ed. Reineberg, 19 S. George St.

Write for style book and name of nearest dealer. W. B. Coon Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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'Rhody' Has a Full Skirt

Smallest State Only 48 x 37 Miles Has a Coast Line of 400—Rhode Island Women Have Been Noted for Their Independence

Tours to Homes of Famous New England Women
Tenth of 12 Articles

By Henry Edison Williams
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Like a little woman with a sparkling wit, Rhode Island is a small bundle filled with surprises.

The greatest length of the state is 48 miles; its greatest width 37; yet it has a coast line washed by tide waters of 400 miles. The most peaceably inclined of all the New England states, its history is marked by an independence of thought which puts its neighbors to shame. It is called Rhode Island, but it is not an island—though, fore and aft and round about, it is touched by waters fresh and salt.

Five of its towns are located on islands, and scores of its islands are located within towns. It noses into three seas—Block Island Sound, Narragansett Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean; and within its total land area of 1085 square miles are some 200 additional square miles of inland waters.

Has Its Wild Side, Too

It attracts a constant string of tourists and summer visitors, yet a few miles back from the seashore are sequestered ponds, lonely roads, hidden clearings, as seemingly remote from the busy ways of men as any sportsman's haven in the northern wilderness. It is included with New England on the weather charts, but its climate is so modified by a warm ocean current from the south and the protecting arm of Cape Cod to the north that even in colonial days its salubrious southern shore resembled a section of Virginia rather than a northern resort.

Visitors to Rhode Island entering from southern Connecticut at Westerly find the 22-mile stretch of highway to Narragansett Pier an ever changing panorama of typical New England scenes.

An Ever Changing Scene

There are calm, pond-like coves laying a limpid green carpet in the backyard of sea front farms; squat, gray homes nestling snugly on smooth slopes just beyond reach of the tide; farm lands checkered with neat field stone fences; rust-colored rocks nosing out to meet and battle with great Atlantic swells; rows of summer cottages marching out along the sandy points till, in the distance, they seem to wallow in the sea. These are some of the inescapable impressions coincident to a run along Rhode Island's sea front highway.

Behind these impressions lie others: a history rich in Indian lore and the brave doings of colonists; a long roster of courageous men, who, like Roger Williams, founder of the Plantations, were not afraid to oppose intolerance whether in the guise of politics or religion, and a list of historic women whose graciousness and courage are proverbial.

Frequently this search for notable women leads to notable scenes. Such is the case soon after entering Rhode Island on Route 3 from the south when the town of Hopkinton is reached and one is directed to the home of Prudence Crandall. Prudence was a famous abolitionist, mainly remembered for her efforts to establish a school for colored girls in Canterbury, Conn., but her old home is one of those finely proportioned gambrel-roofed dwellings typical of early Rhode Island architecture. It's worth stopping to see.

At Newport, R. I., is another old home associated with the name of a woman, although in this case the woman never saw Rhode Island. The reference is to Whitehall, built in 1729 as a home for Bishop Berkeley, of Cloyne.

The Story of Vanessa

Students of English literature are familiar with the sad romance of Dean Swift's Vanessa, as that unhappy daughter of a Dutch merchant, Esther Vanhomrigh, was known. Well, after the denouement of that sad affair Vanessa altered her will, cutting off Swift, but bequeathing Bishop Berkeley a generous amount.

Straightway on receiving this windfall, Berkeley, who had visions of founding a college for natives and whites in Bermuda, received such encouragement in London that he came on to America to further the plan. Nothing came of the college and the Bishop was later recalled to England, but Whitehall still stands, a splendid example of colonial architecture and a memento to Vanessa's shattered hopes.

Honor to Ida Lewis

In Newport, too, one recalls that here was the home of the "Grace Darling of America," the heroic and philanthropic Ida Lewis. Ida's father was lighthouse keeper at Lenie Rock and Ida became expert in the ways of the sea.

In 1858, when she was 17, a pleasure boat upset in the harbor. Ida went to the rescue and saved four young men. Eight years later a man was overcome by the cold while trying to manage a light skiff in the rough waters. Miss Lewis saved him. The next year she rescued two men who, crossing the harbor with a boatload of sheep, were caught in a squall.

Later on two young soldiers employed an inexperienced lad to sail them across the harbor. They, too, were caught in a squall. The boat capsized. Miss Lewis set out from shore and succeeded in saving the two soldiers.

Newport was one of the New England cities greatly stirred by the question of slavery, since many of the wealthy Rhode Islanders were slave owners, and certain of her sailing captains were engaged in the traffic.

This makes the temerity of Mrs. Mary Brett all the more striking, for Mrs. Brett dared to run a school devoted to the instruction of Negroes in 1773.

A scene of much pomp and circumstance was Newport in the latter part of the eighteenth century, for in 1780 came Count Rochambeau with 6000 men, and the period of the French occupation began, with its demands on Rhode Island social life. But Rhode Islanders were equal to the occasion, and out of that time of much gold braid and rattling swords come such names as Polly Lawton, Margaret and Mary Champlin, Mehetable Redwood, the Misses Hunter and Ellery and other Newport belles.

Indeed, the task of meeting Gallic gallantry with Rhode Island beauty spread to Providence to enlist such names as Waity Arnold, Sally Church, the Misses Bowen, and other successors to the coquettish Polly Olney of an earlier date.

From the shores of Narragansett Bay come echoes, too, of such women as Jane Stuart and her sister, Mrs. Stebbins, both artists of note and daughters of the famous Gilbert Charles Stuart; of "Betty" Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla Alden, who became the wife of William Pabodie and lived a useful life in Little Compton.

And then there was Jemima Wilkinson, born in Cumberland, R. I., in 1752, who swayed vast numbers in her day by her religious views and who finally moved to New York State and established the town of Jerusalem.

A Friend to the Last

And finally, in Providence, R. I., we come to Sarah Helen Whitman, born in 1803, who became well known through her gifts as a writer of verse, but who is better remembered because in 1848 she became conditionally engaged to be married to Edgar Allan Poe.

While the engagement was soon broken off, their friendship lasted, and at Poe's passing on, Mrs. Whitman, in her poem "Resurgamus" and other writings, defended the poet's memory against the attacks of biographers.

Rhode Island is a little state. One may "do" it in a day. But no one in two columns of type may hope to give anything like a complete survey of its women.

NEW YORK CITY

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is many times a better introduction than a letter. You can enhance your beauty by perfecting your coiffure. Just as a sculptor studies his model and then moulds his clay, so do the coiffeurs at CHARLES DEUTSCH'S deftly cut and set your hair to accentuate every flattering line. The result is a work of art, beautifying and encouraging that certain poise and confidence so natural when you know your coiffure is at the acme of its flattering possibilities. We invite you to see our glorious permanent waves.
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That's why your moving foot covers many miles comfortably in Coward Shoes.
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Press Shares in Gambling Blame

(Continued from Page 1)

the Protestant churches and of social welfare agencies.

Opposition to gambling among religious bodies throughout the world almost invariably has confined itself to Protestant churches. When proposals to legalize gaming in Paris were discussed two years ago, opposition from religious groups was confined to the Protestant minorities of France.

Opposition among the American churches for the most part has been centered in Protestant denominations.

Public Opinion Unstable

As molders of public opinion, many of the religious and social welfare interests opposed to gambling have failed in attempts to combat this growing tendency among their adherents. For the moment the preponderance of sentiment appears to be on the side of gambling.

But public opinion is notoriously unstable. Massachusetts communities which voted for pari-mutuel betting on dog races, for example, reversed their stand within 90 days. In California, voters defeated a race-track gambling referendum and then reversed their decision within a year.

Another noticeable phase of the mid-depression increase in commercialized gambling is the disregard evidenced by state legislatures of their responsibility for maintaining social and moral safeguards in their respective jurisdictions.

Action in Legislatures

Within the last fortnight, the State of Oklahoma has enacted a law which permits the operation of slot machines, a form of gambling so obviously fraudulent that it has been outlawed in 46 states. By indorsing the exploitation of this new source of tax revenue, the state has become a partner to a scheme that is little less than legalized larceny.

Earlier this year a bill was introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature which would authorize the operation of roulette and other gaming devices. The measure embodied a proviso for doubling the state tax on all gambling machines equipped with devices for cheating the public.

Those who despair of finding security in the legislative process of local government may gain assurance from the fact that the supremacy of the National Government over the century-old doctrine of state's rights still is generally recognized.

The responsibility of the State for the welfare of its people was defined by the Supreme Court of the United States at the time of the overthrow of the Louisiana lottery in a judgment bearing upon litigation arising out of the suspension of the lottery promoter's charter.

A Famous Decision

The Supreme Court ruled:

"No legislature can bargain away the public health or public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants. Government is organized with a view to their preservation and cannot divest itself of the power to provide for them."

This ruling is germane to one of the fundamental objectives inscribed in the Constitution of the United States which is "to . . . promote the general welfare." The power of that opinion has been kept alive.

Only a year ago it was cited by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes in the decision of the Minnesota mortgage moratorium case. If or when the constitutionality of any existing or impending enactments furthering the spread of commercialized gambling is submitted to a test, the ruling of the high court may be invoked again.

Something of the repugnance to licensed gambling implied in this ruling was evidenced last year when the national lottery bill sponsored by Representative Edward A. Kenney of New Jersey was rejected by Congress.

Speaker Rainey's Words

At that time, the late Henry T. Rainey, then Speaker of the House, remarked that the country had not yet been "reduced to the extreme" of accepting such a revenue measure.

His choice of words was significant. Unquestionably there is a strong cross-section of public opinion which still looks upon out-and-out gambling as a frowsy substitute for the honest human toil out of which the American commonwealth was wrought.

But this viewpoint has been losing ground, at least in the legislative councils of the separate states. The question is how fast it is slipping and whether or when it will turn back. Race-track betting has come a long way, and already state lottery schemes are before the legislatures of several states. Such a revenue-raising scheme was only halted by a tie vote in the Massachusetts House of Representatives this week.

Representative Kenney has urged his $2,500,000,000 annual lottery scheme not only as a painless way of raising a billion dollars a year in federal revenue but also to safeguard millions who now wager far more than that amount in illicit enterprises permeated with crime and fraud.

Threat to Savings

So far opponents of such a national lottery plan have found nothing to offset the opinion that rather than satisfy the desire of persons to gamble it would only stimulate an increasing public desire. They have not yet been able to perceive how public gambling in any form can fail to aggravate the unequal distribution of wealth.

Nor can exponents of the old-fashioned virtues of honest labor and steady thrift reconcile themselves to any other opinion but that a $2,500,000,000 national gambling scheme would seriously disrupt the economic balance of a nation of 65,000,000 insurance policy holders, 45,000,000 savings bank depositors and 10,000,000 home owners.

The Kenney lottery plan is a compromise with a thing which time and again has been proved to be fundamentally wrong. England experimented with the lottery and it took two centuries to shake off what it finally came to regard as "radically vicious." The American states attempted to run lotteries, but in the end the lotteries were running the states.

Monopoly Breeds Monopoly

In the words of Dr. Charles J. Turck, president of Centre College, "You cannot create a monopoly or special privilege to do a wrongful thing, a thing inherently evil, without having that privilege or monopoly control the state that creates it. This is the lesson of the lottery in Louisiana, the state liquor dispensary in South Carolina, and of race-track gambling in Kentucky." The United States was 80 years in freeing itself of the hold which lotteries held upon it.

But legal restriction is not sufficient of itself. This is the opinion concurred in by agencies affiliated with the Christian Social Council in its arguments before the Royal Commission on gambling in England. It was voiced in the final report of that commission. The opinion is re-echoed in other countries.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in her recent book declares:

"The spirit of gambling seems to be in all people. We may regret it, we may legislate against it, but in one way or another, the gambling spirit seems to spring up again—on the race course, in the latteries which are so popular in European countries or in card games in the drawing room or crap games in the street. Therefore, it seems impossible to say to people—you shall not gamble."

Further Exploration Needed

Public opinion toward gambling in America has not explored very much beyond that viewpoint. The social reform forces have pointed out the evils of wholesale gambling and have tried to combat the increasing trend of permissive legislation in State Legislatures. Some joined in driving out for a while illicit gambling enterprises in certain localities.

Enlightened opposition in England does not concern itself altogether with inhibitions. It regards the elimination of mass-scale betting inducements as the first rather than final step in ridding the country of organized gambling.

Probably the most significant contribution of anti-gambling interests to the government investigation of gambling in Britain two years ago was its carefully worked out recommendations for improving the social background of the working classes. Adequate facilities for the right use of leisure, was the keynote of the constructive program submitted by the Christian Social Council to the Royal Commission.

Constructive Program

The council recommended a full solution of the housing problem, adequate social centers, playing fields and equipment for the promotion of healthy sport and recreation and all that makes for a wholesome life for every individual in the community.

Admitting that whatever steps are taken to reduce the gambling habit cannot be wholly effective without a true understanding of the nature of the evil, the council recommends that action be taken in co-operation with the Board of Education and teachers' organizations to present to youth in the advanced school grades as a part of their instruction in citizenship, the economic and moral arguments against betting.

This program takes into account the viewpoint implied in the report of the Royal Commission that it is hopeless to legislate public morals and that it is therefore equally useless for legal restrictions against gambling to far outrun public opinion.

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Job Exclusion Issue Brought Up To Junior League

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16 (AP)—Should a woman be excluded from a paying job because her name is listed in the social register?

The Junior Leagues of America, in annual convention here, answer—indirectly—in the negative. Their leaders say no action which would place censure on members who are working in salaried posts is contemplated.

"After all, just who is in position to judge the need of anyone else for work and income?" said Mrs. Robert Dingman of New York, secretary of the league ways and means department.

"Sometimes a woman of former wealth has obligations to relatives no one knows anything about; sometimes she may be working to keep up necessary appearances; her salary may be the only means of continuing jobs of domestic servants."

Other discussion yesterday brought out suggestions that the leagues should not sponsor any activity, even for the purpose of raising funds for philanthropic purposes, "in the face of widespread objections in the community as to the taste and dignity of the activity involved."

The league has indicated a probable move to dictate to members about not allowing the organization to be exploited in commercial advertising.

An amendment to the by-laws, which is to be voted upon tomorrow, reads: "No member shall use the Junior League commercially for personal benefit."

New York Attaches Property for Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—Liens against more than 80 retail merchants of the five boroughs of New York City are today on file in their respective counties for failure to pay the sales tax levied to help meet the city's emergency unemployment relief costs and additional proceedings are to be instituted at once, it was revealed at the offices of Frank J. Taylor, Comptroller.

Mr. Taylor is driving to bring returns from the first installment of the levy up to $10,000,000. This would insure a return of $40,000,000 from the tax at the end of the fourth quarter, it was added.

This tax is the chief backlog of the jobless aid fund, other levies yielding much less. They are the tax on public utilites, estimated to yield between $15,000,000 and $18,000,000, and the tax on gross receipts of business, which is expected to bring in about $8,000,000.

Anti-Chain Letter Drive Hits a Snag

DENVER, Colo., May 16 (AP)—The carefully prepared test case through which the Federal Government hoped to dam the nation-wide flood of cash chain letters was upset today by a grand jury's refusal to indict three Denver business men.

The Government contended that 1000 "send-a-buck" letters the three men had mailed violated the fraud and lottery statutes but the grand jury returned a "no true bill."

Thomas J. Morrissey, federal attorney, and Roy Nelson, postoffice inspector, who had warned chain letter fans of drastic action unless the game was halted, were unprepared to say whether they will make another effort to test the scheme.

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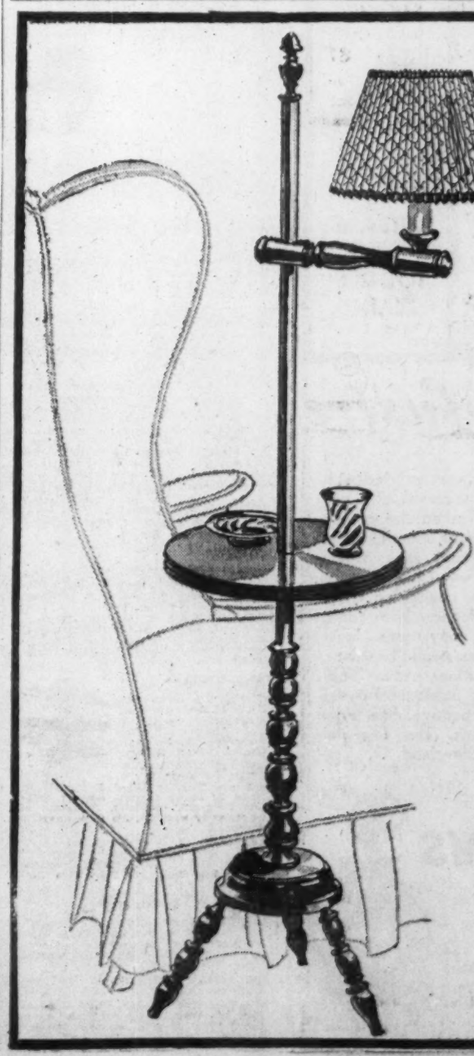
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New York and Philadelphia

Eastern Pact Outlined As Bid to Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

Europe no element of a collective peaceful movement, nor yet a guarantee of peace. It is therefore unable to sign pacts which contain such obligations as an integral pact, whether for all or for single participants."

Governments Pledge To Continue Efforts For Security Accords

MOSCOW, May 16 (AP)—The text of the Franco-Soviet communiqué follows:

Joseph Stalin, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Maxim Litvinoff and Pierre Laval have expressed their satisfaction over an accord signed at Paris, May 2, 1935, which established mutual assistance obligations between Soviet Russia and France and fixed an interpretation of these obligations.

During their conferences in Moscow, May 13, 14 and 15, representatives of Soviet Russia and France took note of the spirit of friendly confidence created between them by that accord, the influence of which made itself felt in a study of all questions of collaboration between the two Governments, both in a Franco-Soviet and a European sense.

Same Goal—Peace

They proceeded to that study with the greatest freedom and with assurance that their efforts in all diplomatic enterprises discussed, clearly tended toward the same assential goal; the maintenance of peace through the organization of collective security.

They were in accord in recognizing in the present international situation the obligations incumbent upon the countries sincerely desiring to safeguard peace, and which have shown that desire by participation in efforts for mutual guarantees.

Above all, the duty falls upon them, in the interest and maintenance of peace, not to allow the means of their national defense to weaken in any sense. In this regard M. Stalin understands and fully approves the national defense policy of France in keeping her armed forces at a level required for security.

The Soviet and French representatives also confirmed their resolution not to neglect efforts to increase, with the assistance of all countries, an adhering policy of peace, and the promotion of political conditions which could re-establish among peoples that confidence which is indispensable to the development of the material and moral interests of European collectivity.

East Locarno Envisaged

It was agreed primarily that the conclusion of a pact of mutual assistance between Soviet Russia and France in no wise diminishes the interest, in seeking without delay, the realization of a regional pact in Eastern Europe which would join parties formerly taken into consideration in this regard, in an agreement based on engagements of nonaggression, consultation and nonassistance to an aggressor.

The two governments will continue to join their efforts to bring this about through the most appropriate diplomatic procedure.

In publicly making known these conclusions, the representatives of France and the U. S. S. R. feel that they affirm their loyal adherence to a constructive work which, far from excluding the participation of any part, can be fully accomplished only through free and sincere collaboration of all interested states.

The British Nation Gives Thanks

British International P. P. A.

Seen Under the Dome of St. Paul's
Jubilee Celebrations Begin With Prayers

In the center King George and Queen Mary will be seen taking part in the Thanksgiving Service that opened the Silver Jubilee celebration in London on May 6. Immediately behind Their Majesties stands the Prince of Wales, with the little Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, and in line for the throne, seen in the foreground. Behind the Princess may be distinguished her parents, and further to the left the tall form of the Duke of Gloucester, returned from Australia, and the Duke of Kent, whose marriage with Princess Marina set all Britain en fête.

Geneva to Pacify African Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

the African nation expects to bring before the League Council which convenes May 20 are receiving the closest attention now.

At the extraordinary meeting of the Council in April the delegates decided there was no particular hurry and left the two parties to work out a solution. But the feeling is growing that a dangerous situation has really arisen, and it would be unwise to allow it to develop.

The original complaint of the Ethiopians was that the Italian troops had moved into their territory, and had attacked them. There was fighting for the possession of water at Ualual, which, according to the maps, does not belong to Italy, and since then there has been an illegal occupation of territory.

Were this all, it might be hoped that arbitration would determine the issue. But it is charged that Italy deliberately made demands on Ethiopia impossible to fulfill, and is postponing or evading the recourse to arbitration. Further, it is preparing a serious campaign against Ethiopia which at the appropriate moment will be launched. That appropriate moment would presumably be in the autumn when climatic conditions would be relatively favorable. In the meantime, the accusation runs, Italy is "stalling."

There is no longer any effort to hide Italy's purpose in view of Premier Mussolini's statement on Tuesday that the powers should keep hands off and let Italy work out its own destiny with regard to Ethiopia. He has also announced the mobilization of nearly a million men for the East African matter.

There have been—before the "incidents" which started the controversy—strong rumors, not convincingly denied at the time, of an understanding that Italy should have a "free hand" in Abyssinia, as part of the price of a Franco-Italian rapprochement. There have, moreover, been hints, obviously emanating from high places, of Italy's resolve to retire from the League if an attempt is made to indict it.

It is natural that the Council should take up this matter only with reluctance. Sympathy with Ethiopia is not altogether spontaneous, for there are unsavory features about the administration of the dark kingdon which shock sincere humanitarians. On the other hand, the League has admitted it as a full-fledged member, and it is therefore entitled to the protection of the League. Its integrity and independence must be preserved, unless the League is to acknowledge its failure to carry out its principal mission. Even were Ethiopia not a member, it would seem impossible to stand aside, and to permit fresh conquests and territorial acquisitions. The era of violent colonization is presumed to be past, and therefore, in the new League dispensation, Ethiopia should be perfectly assured of its future.

May Stop Short of War

There are, indeed, indications that Italy will not push its preparations to their logical conclusion. Italy has agreed to the arbitration system provided for by treaty, though the procedure may be lengthened indefinitely. The duty of the Council would appear to be to lay down some time table—to limit direct negotiations and to insist on the case being heard by impartial judges by a definite date. If this is done, and if Italy displays the moderation which is looked for, a solution should easily be found. If it is not done, if there is endless procrastination, and condonation of irregular proceedings, the chances of strife in Africa will not be negligible.

The fact of the matter is that, were the worst to come to the worst, the Italian task in Ethiopia would not be easy. In its unhappy colonial record Italy sustained a defeat at Adowa in 1896. As a result a treaty was signed at Addis Abeba recognizing the absolute independence of Ethiopia, and subsequent agreements delimited the frontiers of Italian Somaliland and Eritrea. It is true that the Italian forces were not considerable, but tremendous efforts, which would certainly be costly, and might prove unpopular, would be required to reverse the verdict of Adowa.

Risky

Can Premier Benito Mussolini—all other questions apart, afford to take the risk? His prestige is supremely important to him, and to Italy. Were it shattered, in an inconclusive combat, his work might be undone. Close observers believe there is in his firmness a certain part of bluff, and that he would never allow things to be put to a test for the doubtful advantages of an increase of African influence. Besides, in the long run, both the French and the British are deeply interested, and could scarcely permit their own situation on the Gulf of Aden to be brought into jeopardy.

Responsible Fascists realize the perils of an African adventure, and despite all the talk of war it is regarded as probable that their view will prevail. The question of transport plays an enormous part. There are no real roads from Eritrea and Somaliland, and the British would not encourage the use of the Suez Canal. There are no harbors of any consequence to which reinforcements may be carried. The employment of the airplane in such regions will be neither so facile nor so useful as an interested propaganda would have us suppose.

Recently, on a brief trip to Italy, I obtained the impression that there is little enthusiasm for an expedition of this kind.

Altogether, then, it is probable that the Italo-Ethiopian dispute will be settled without recourse to arms. Yet we must remember the danger of embarking on the path of militarism. To stop, in certain circumstances, half way may be humiliating, and the temptation to go on must be reckoned with.

It is therefore the League's opportunity to keep its duty plainly before it, and while exercising proper tact to insure that there is a peaceful solution of the Italo-Ethiopian problem.

Foreign States Send Representatives To Pilsudski Funeral

WARSAW, May 16 (AP)—Long lines of Polish citizens passed the bier of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski today to pay their last tribute to the dictator.

Representatives of many foreign countries arrived to attend the services. The United States will be represented by its Chargé d'Affaires, Sheldon L. Crosby, and Lieut.-Col. Albert Gilmore, military attaché of the United States Embassy in the absence of Ambassador John Cudahy. It is expected that William C. Bullitt, U. S. Ambassador to Russia, will arrive from Moscow in time for the funeral.

Great Britain will send a Field Marshal, the Earl of Cavan; France, its Foreign Minister, Pierre Laval, and Marshal Henri Petain, former Minister of War; and Germany, Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring, Minister of Aviation.

A special train will convey the remains to Cracow for the final resting place in the cathedral of Wawel Castle.

A special train also will carry President Ignacy Moscicki, members of the Pilsudski family, the Polish Cabinet and the foreign representatives.

Army generals will carry the casket to the cathedral, where it will be placed before the sarcophagus containing the remains of St. Stanislaus, Poland's patron saint.

A 101-gun salute will be fired at the time and bells and sirens sounded throughout the nation.

U. S. Ambassador Rushes By Airplane From Moscow

MOSCOW, May 16 (AP)—United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt left Moscow by airplane this afternoon for Warsaw, where he will attend the funeral of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski as special representative of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Bullitt, appointed special American representative in the absence of Ambassador John Cudahy, was notified too late to catch the train bringing Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France from the Soviet capital.

British Hikers Sow Seeds From Clothes Professor Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Hikers have come in for much criticism here, but it is now certain that they perform at least one useful purpose. As they walk they scatter seedlings, it was revealed to the Royal Society here recently by Dr. E. J. Salisbury, Quain Professor of Botany at London University.

Dr. Salisbury declared he had proved that human beings can play an important part in carrying plant life from one place to another, and, most important, even from one country to another where no "land bridge" is available.

Dr. Salisbury conducted an experiment with a distinguished actor. He asked his thespian friend for a country walk, knowing, he said, that actors are meticulous in dress and can be relied upon to have well brushed clothes.

On the return from the ramble, the professor carefully brushed the actor's coat and from the "brushings" reared no less than 325 seedlings.

Japanese Promise To Observe Navy's 2000-Mile Mark

TOKYO, May 16 (AP)—A spokesman for the Japanese Naval Office said today he believed naval circles in the United States and Japan were not alarmed over each other's maneuvers in the Pacific Ocean.

The spokesman, adjutant to Admiral Mineo Osumi, Minister of the Navy, explained that the Japanese navy's war games this year would not come within 2000 miles of the United States' Pacific coast and probably not within that distance of either Hawaii or Alaska.

His reference to "2000 miles" was prompted by the statement of Claude A. Swanson, the United States Secretary of the Navy, that Americans would feel no concern if the Japanese fleet activities remained that distance away from American shores.

While declining to describe the exact area in which the Japanese maneuvers will take place, the Adjutant said:

"It can be said they will not approach the 180th meridian (the international date line). Likewise, they contain nothing like the United States navy's midway flight, because Japan has no islands suitable like Hawaii and Midway. Fogs in the summer and fall eliminate the possibility of such flights to the Kurile Islands."

(The Kuriles are Japanese islands in the North Pacific, just south of Kamchatka, Siberia, and some 2000 miles from the Alaskan coast.)

The naval officer said that the only time the Japanese navy had been anxious concerning the Midway flight was when early reports hinted that some of the planes had failed to arrive on schedule. It was relieved, he said, to learn the fleet was safe.

"I do not believe naval leaders in Japan and the United States are worried over each other's maneuvers," he continued. "We realize the necessity of such training and also that the increasing range of modern warships is narrowing the oceans which separate us."

The adjutant said the Japanese maneuvers will begin late in July with preliminary training for reserves and small units and conclude with a major battle problem in October. The budget, he said, would preclude extended cruising.

Vernacular papers interpreted Secretary Swanson's reference to the 180th meridian as the limit of the United States maneuvers as a suggestion that the international date line divide the American and Japanese spheres in the Pacific Ocean.

The newspaper Tokyo Asahi displayed a cartoon picturing Uncle Sam playing with warships behind a wire fence labeled "International Date Line."

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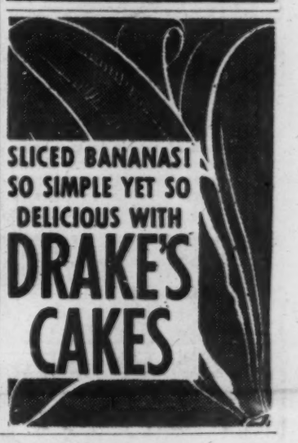

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Clydell Castleman of Giants Makes Good in Pitcher's Box; Wins Third Straight Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, May 16—Bill Terry should be smiling this morning. Not because his New York Giants divided a doubleheader with the St. Louis Cardinals, world baseball champions, yesterday, but because a young pitcher known as Clydell Castleman turned in a noteworthy performance for his third straight victory of the current campaign. To do it, Castleman had to beat the great Dizzy Dean, who triumphed over the Giants six times in 1934, losing only once. The young Tennessean accomplished what the entire New York staff failed to do on six occasions last season, and this victory probably clinched a starting berth on the famous Giants' staff along with Carl Hubbell, Hal Schumacher, Roy Parmelee and Fred Fitzsimmons.

Terry figured earlier in the year that Castleman was about ready for a starting assignment and gave it to him against the Phillies on April 27. Castleman failed to go the distance, but was good enough to win. On May 8 the Giants played a doubleheader with the Chicago Cubs. Big Roy Parmelee beat the Bruins with three hits in the opener and Charlie Grimm's outfit was base-hit hungry by the time the second engagement was about to begin.

Castleman Beats Cubs

They smiled to themselves when young Castleman warmed up on the other side of the diamond, for there undoubtedly would be plenty of hits in the second game. But the Cubs were wrong. Castleman was almost as good as Parmelee, allowing only five safeties. It was his second straight. Yesterday he made it three straight.

Like most young pitchers, Castleman's chief trouble is wildness. In that victory over the Cubs, he walked six men. He is getting better, however, under the capable tutelage of the veteran Adolf Luque, who, incidentally, was retired as an active pitcher yesterday, to become a pitching coach. Castleman, it is understood, gives most of the credit for his success to Luque, the Cuban, who has taught the youngster to throw a curve ball that breaks right into the dirt. Luque is also ironing out the wrinkles in the kid's control, all of which has increased Terry's powerful pitching staff from a Big Four to a Big Five. And a Big Five is considerably stronger than a Big Four.

The retirement of Luque was expected. Youth must be served and many years of major league baseball have passed since the Cuban was in that class. Away back in 1911 he was pitching in Havana, Cuba, when a man, whose name is not known, even by Luque, approached Adolf with a contract to pitch at Long Branch, N. J., a team that operated in the New York-New Jersey League. He signed without knowing what it was all about and took a boat for the United States. In 1913 he had his first big league trial when the Boston Nationals purchased him. Failing to make the grade, he was shipped to Jersey City of the International League. In 1918 Cincinnati purchased him from Louisville and he stayed with the Reds until Brooklyn got him in a trade in 1930. The Giants signed him in 1932 when the Dodgers trumed him loose.

World Series Star

Luque pitched fine ball for the Giants. Through three full seasons and to date this year he has won 19 games, mostly as a relief man. He was one of the stars of the 1933 World Series, pitching 9 1-3 innings and striking out 10 batters. He won one game in this series, at an age when most pitchers have retired to their farms. And now he is bringing along young Castleman, a tall kid who hasn't yet reached the voting age.

The development of Castleman makes the Giants an even stronger outfit than it was at the start of the season, when a majority of baseball writers picked it to capture the National League pennant.

More than 41,000 spectators attended that Giant-Cardinal doubleheader at the Polo Grounds yesterday. As mentioned before, the New Yorkers took the opener behind Castleman, but Paul Dean upheld the reputation of the Dean family in the second game and beat Hal Schumacher, 4 to 1. At Philadelphia, Pittsburgh touched Phillie pitching for 19 hits and a 20-to-5 victory. The Phils drove Guy Bush out of the Pirate's box in the first inning, but couldn't do much against Bill Swift, who relieved him.

The superb pitching of Ted Lyons, serving his thirteenth season in a Chicago uniform, enabled the White Sox to defeat Philadelphia, 5 to 0, in the American League. The Sox are still leading the circuit, one full game in front of Cleveland. Cleveland, incidentally, shaded Washington yesterday, 5 to 4, mostly through the long hitting of Ab Wright, rookie outfielder.

College Lacrosse Results

Brown 9, M. I. T. 4.
Harvard 8, New Hampshire 2.
Swarthmore 9, Pennsylvania 4.

College Track Results

Delaware 76, St. Joseph's 50.
Lehigh 70, Lafayette 56.

Four-Man Track and Field Team

By a Staff Photographer

Top, Left to Right—Fran Schumann, Football Guard and Pole Vaulter; Emile Dubiel, Five-Field Event Man; Norman Cahners, Hammer Thrower and Sprinter. Bottom, Left to Right—Coach Farrell; Milton Green, Sprinter, Broad Jumper and Hurdler

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

May 16, 1910

WITH Jack Coombs pitching, the Philadelphia Americans won their eleventh straight game, 6 to 1, over Chicago. Coombs yielded only two hits. An eighth-inning rally that netted five runs enabled Pittsburgh to come from behind and win a National League game from Philadelphia, 7 to 4.

Derry City Wins Belfast City Cup

Belfast City Cup—Final Standing

	W	D	L	Gls—For	Agst	Pts
Derry City	10	2	1	46	16	22
Belfast Celtic	8	3	2	38	10	19
Linfield	8	3	2	26	13	19
Glentoran	8	2	3	35	23	18
Portadown	6	3	4	23	22	15
Newry Town	5	4	4	29	32	14
Glenavon	4	5	4	28	25	13
Distillery	5	2	6	25	30	12
Ballymena United	5	2	6	20	28	12
Larne	5	1	7	18	32	11
Coleraine	4	2	7	25	31	10
Ards	2	3	8	22	36	7
Cliftonville	2	2	9	22	32	6
Bangor	1	2	10	13	40	4

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—The Belfast City Cup tournament, a competition decided annually on league lines immediately after the Irish Association Football League championship is concluded, has been won in season 1934-35 by Derry City, runner-up to Linfield in the Irish League championship. The winner last season was Distillery. Belfast Celtic again finished in second position, while Linfield moved up from fourth to tnird. Bangor had the unhappy distinction of finishing at the bottom, a place which it occupied also in the league tourney.

Fourteen teams compete in the Irish League championship and they meet each other twice. This competition takes until about the beginning of February, when all the sides enter for the Belfast City Cup. In matches for this trophy they oppose each other once. Linfield has now recorded its nineteenth success in the league championship, instituted in 1890. The Linfield men naturally started favorites for the Belfast Cup, but two unexpected reverses put them out of the running. They had, however, the distinction of being the only team to defeat the winners, the representatives of Derry City.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	15	6	.714
Brooklyn	15	9	.625
Chicago	13	8	.619
St. Louis	13	11	.542
Pittsburgh	13	13	.500
Cincinnati	9	13	.409
Boston	6	14	.300
Philadelphia	5	15	.250

Results May 15

New York 4, St. Louis 1.
St. Louis 4, New York 1.
Chicago 8, Brooklyn 4.
Brooklyn 3, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 20, Philadelphia 5.
Other game postponed.

College Tennis Results

Annapolis 9, W. and J. 0.
Holy Cross 6, American I. C. 3.
Kenyon 6, Dennison 0.
Lehigh 8, Lafayette 1.
Northwestern 4, Chicago 2.
N. Y. U. 9, Fordham 0.
Pennsylvania 7, Columbia 2.
Tufts 5, Worcester P. I. 2.
Union 7, Colgate 2.
Vermont 5, St. Michael's 1.
West Point 6, Rutgers 3.

Luque Becomes a Coach

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The New York Giants got down to the 23 player limit yesterday by sending Joe Malay, first baseman, to Ft. Worth of the Texas League on option and placing Adolfo Luque, veteran Cuban pitcher, on the coaching list.

College Golf Results

Cincinnati 15½, Miami 2½.
Northwestern 11½, Chicago 4½.
Penn State 9, Bucknell 9.
Williams 7, Union 2.

American Association

Minneapolis 11, Louisville 7.
St. Paul 6, Indianapolis 5.
Milwaukee 9, Columbus 3.
Other game postponed.

Versatile Harvard Athletes Perform on Track and Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, May 16—Eddie Farrell has coached track and field teams at Harvard more than a decade; but he never experienced a team of more versatile performers than this 1935 edition captained by Johnny Scheu. If he were to permit it, certain of the Crimson athletes would be competing all afternoon. In fact, almost at every turn, he would see one individual in a new event.

The particular athletes of versatile prominence are Emile Dubiel, Norman Cahners and Milt Green. Another, Fran Schumann, is versatile, too, although in a slightly different manner. Harvard, limited to three or four men for a team, and competing in all track and field events, would give any team in the country a set-to.

Emile Dubiel '37 of Fairhaven, Conn., is a field-event man and now limited by Farrell to the broad jump and pole vault almost exclusively. Last year, as freshman captain, he competed and placed in five field events against the traditional rival, Yale. He won the pole vault and broad jump and placed second in the discus, javelin and high jump. He did not play freshman football, but this fall earned a varsity starting berth at end.

Norman Cahners '37, a Bangor (Maine) boy, throws his weight and speed into two widely diversified events, the hammer throw and the 100-yard and 200-yard dashes. Doubling in itself is noteworthy, but to double in these two events is not only unusual, it is almost unheard-of. Cahners is a good sprinter and a potential record-breaker in the hammer. He, too, is an end on the varsity football squad.

Milt Green '36, Newton Center, is one of the leading high and low hurdlers of the East and a point-scorer for the Crimson in the broad jump as well. And just as if this was not enough, the Newton athlete placed in the 100-meter dash against Princeton to total 14 points in these events.

Fran Schumann '35, the only member of the versatile group to hail from parts other than New England, coming from Philadelphia, partakes of only two events, the pole vault and the shot-put. While not a stirring performer in either event, it is close to remarkable that a guard on the football team, weighing in the vicinity of 190 pounds, should be lifting such tonnage on a bamboo pole over dizzy heights.

Five Records Fall As Texas Wins Track Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLLEGE STATION, Texas—Capturing five first places and amassing 73½ points, the University of Texas track and field team won the twentieth annual Southwest Conference meet here Saturday. Five records were broken and one tied while the Texas Longhorns were carrying off their fourth consecutive track and field title. Rice finished second in the meet with 48½ points. Texas A. & M. was third, 25 points behind the institute team. Other scores were Baylor 7, Arkansas 4½, Southern Methodist 3, Texas Christian 1.

Charles R. "Tiny" Gruneisen '36, Texas, carried away individual honors, winning first place in the running broad-jump, tying for second in the 100-yard dash, capturing second in the 220-yard dash, and being a member of Texas' two winning relay teams. His total was 13 points.

Harvey Wellender of Texas won the 220-yard dash in the new record time of 20.5s.; Texas won the 440-yard relay in the new time of 41.8s.; David Welchert of Rice won the pole vault with a leap of 13ft. 5⅞in.; J. C. Petty, Rice, won the discus throw with 157ft. 7⅞in., and W. H. Skripka, Texas A. & M., won the javelin throw with 206ft. 3½in.

Navy Football Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 16—Almost an entirely new football staff has been named for the U. S. Naval Academy. All the new appointees were 'N' men on the eleven and many excelled in other sports as well. Those who will remain in their positions are Lieut. Comdr. John H. Brown, director of football; Lieut. Thomas H. Hamilton, head coach; Edgar E. (Ripby) Miller, line coach; John H. Wilson, backfield coach, and Lieut. John H. Cross, line coach. New members of the staff, all Naval Academy graduates, are Lieut. Claud W. Hughes '30; Lieut. Robert W. Wood '28; Lieut. (Marine Corps) Paul Moret '30; Lieut. John W. Byng '31, and Lieut. Russell C. William '31

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	15	6	.714
Cleveland	13	6	.684
Boston	12	9	.571
New York	12	10	.545
Washington	11	11	.500
Detroit	10	12	.455
St. Louis	5	14	.263
Philadelphia	5	15	.250

Results May 15

Chicago 5, Philadelphia 0.
New York 4, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 5, Washington 4.
Other game postponed.

Dodgers Within Limit

BROOKLYN, May 16 (AP)—The Dodgers reduced to the 23-man player limit yesterday by releasing Frank Lamanske, pitcher, and Manuel Onis, rookie catcher, to the Reading club of the New York-Penn League, a Brooklyn farm. Options were held on each player. The release of two players was made necessary by the purchase of George Earnshaw, who reports to the Dodgers in Pittsburgh.

International League

Results May 15

Buffalo 10, Syracuse 9.
Syracuse 3, Buffalo 2.
Montreal 5, Newark 4.
Toronto 6, Baltimore 4.
Rochester 8, Albany 3.

Golf Star Backed By Women She Beat

HOUSTON, Tex., May 16 (AP)—The women Babe Didrikson beat at golf in winning the Texas women's championship are on the wonder-girl athlete's side in the controversy over her amateur standing.

The Texas Women's Golf Association, of which Babe recently became champion, has voiced a protest against the United States Golf Association's action in ruling that Miss Didrikson's amateur standing is not what it ought to be and that she is not eligible to compete for the Southern Association or national championships.

Pointing the protest at A. M. Reid, chairman of the amateur status and conduct committee of the U. S. G. A., Mrs. C. A. Hillier and Mrs. P. H. Scardino, former officers of the association, indicated they would charge that Mr. Reid made contradictory decisions in the matter.

They said that before the Texas tournament they asked Reid to pass on Miss Didrikson's standing and that they interpreted his reply to mean that her status was that of an amateur. Mrs. Hillier, former secretary of the association, said Reid had written:

"The mere fact that Miss Didrikson is a professional in some other sport would not in itself bar her from amateur golf.

"Of course in the case of one so publicized we must be very careful to see that she has in no way broken our rules or definitions. Honorary memberships in clubs for one of such athletic prominence usually calls for some investigation."

The Texas women said there was no objection to Miss Didrikson's entering the Texas tournament and they could see no reason why any different decision should be made regarding the southern tournament.

Runyan Is Golfer To Beat in Open, Says Sir Walter

DETROIT, May 16 (AP)—Now that Walter Hagen has passed "kindergarten" successfully by qualifying for the national open to be played at Oakmont in June, he's willing to hazard an opinion on who will be "the lad to beat" for the open title—"if conditions are right."

Hagen, who shot a 149 to gain a place among five qualifiers from the Detroit district, believes he himself has a "fair" chance to win the crown. He admits he's slowing up a little and has lost his old putting touch, but he's willing to name the player most likely to give everyone trouble.

"I think Paul Runyan is the lad to beat, if conditions are right," said Sir Walter. "He's a good golfer, perhaps a great one. But the thing I like about him is that he's careful. He studies every shot a long time, and he knows just about what he is going to do. Oakmont is that type of course where a fellow will have all kinds of chances to study shots, too. For that reason, I like Runyan.

"You know," he went on, "the elements have a lot to do with golf. If it's raining the greens are slow and the fairways are heavy. You don't get a lot of roll, and a lot of other things happen. On the other hand, if conditions are right, there's no wind blowing—why, the fairways are swell and the greens are fast, and you could judge fairly well who would be in the fight."

Hagen believes a "lot of fellows are going to find out a few things when they get to Oakmont."

The veteran believes the traps at Oakmont are constructed in such a way they penalize all types of shots. As Hagen explained it, "the traps are corrugated, a mass of furrows.

"Many of the traps are just about 100 to 150 yards from the green. Now when a fellow is that close he is entitled to try for the flag, isn't he? Well, he doesn't get that chance at Oakmont. In those furrows the best he can do is to take a niblick and pitch out on the fairway. He can't try for the pin."

Edmonton Grads Hold Title

EDMONTON, Alta., May 16 (AP)—Edmonton commercial grads retained the Underwood Trophy and their international women's basketball championship last night by defeating the American Institute of Business, Des Moines, Iowa, 58-28. It was grads' third-straight victory in the scheduled five-game series. Grads won the opening game, 60-28, and were given a tougher battle by the United States team in the second game, when they eked out a 49-41 victory.

Browns Purchase Van Atta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., May 16—The New York Yankees, in town yesterday playing the final baseball game of a series with the Detroit Tigers, announced that they had sold Russell Van Atta, a left-handed pitcher, to the St. Louis Browns. The Yanks also have sent Don Heffner, an infielder, to Newark on option.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Babe Didrikson and Amateur Golf

Wide World
P. S. Bush
President U. S. G. A.

TO THOSE who go back as far as the case of Mary K. Browne, the announcement by Archibald M. Reid, chairman of the amateur status committee of the United States Golf Association barring Mildred (Babe) Didrikson from the Southern amateur golf championship does not come as any surprise, for there is a similarity between the cases of the two young women. Miss Browne, former women's lawn tennis champion of the United States, joined Pyle's professional tennis troupe, and then, when she sought to play in the women's amateur golf championship tournament, she was barred. Miss Didrikson, who was the star of the women's track and field section of the Olympic Games of 1932, later became a professional by playing baseball, basketball and billiards.

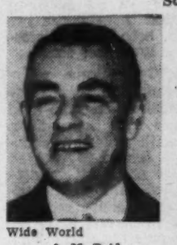
Holds State Amateur Title

After having taken part in professional games, Miss Didrikson decided that she would take up golf in a serious way and try for the national championship. She has been doing considerable golfing in Texas during the past two years or so and has made such progress that she recently won the women's amateur championship of the Lone Star State. As the next step in her golf career she sent in her entry for the Southern championship; but the Southern Association has refused to accept it on the advice of Mr. Reid who also revealed that her entry would not be accepted for the national tournament at Minneapolis next August. And so the ambition of the "Babe" has apparently come to an end for three years at least and possibly forever.

But Why an Amateur in One and Not in the Other?

We are not attempting to say whether the U. S. G. A. is right in ruling that Miss Didrikson is not eligible for the Southern or National championship tournaments; but we would like to have some one tell us how it is that she can be amateur champion of the State of Texas and yet cannot try for the national amateur title because the U. S. G. A. evidently regards her as a professional? We always thought that, if an athlete was a professional when the entire United States was considered, he or she, was also a professional when a sectional, state, city, town, club or any other kind of amateur championship was up for decision. There is no doubt an answer to the question; but unless we are mistaken not even the U. S. G. A. has given a solution satisfactory to the general public.

Some Other Strange Situations



Wide World
A. M. Reid

While on this question we would like to call attention to one or two other strange situations regarding golf's amateur and professional stand. Johnny Dawson of Chicago, is a fine golfer. I remember when he was playing as an amateur; but he later entered the sporting goods business, and, as a result, the U. S. G. A. barred him from the amateur golf championship. But I am informed on most reliable authority that he is eligible for the Texas state amateur tournament and other amateur tournaments on the Pacific coast. Another case is that of Cooney Weiland of the Detroit Red Wings in the National Hockey League. Weiland holds an amateur golf card in the State of Massachusetts, and has a handicap rating of seven strokes. I also understand that he is eligible to compete in the State amateur championship. No one could question the fact that he is a professional hockey player—and a very good one—and it is hard to see how he can still be an amateur golfer if Babe Didrikson cannot be because she played baseball, basketball and billiards for money.

Association Should Explain Situation

No doubt the U. S. G. A. has a clear conception of just what it is doing, and why it has taken the stand it has against Miss Didrikson, but it is my opinion that it should declare itself so that the general public may know just how it feels about the matter. It does not seem logical to me to say that a man or woman is eligible for a state amateur championship and yet is ineligible for a national championship in the same sport.

College Baseball Results

Boston 5, Clark 2.
Boston C. 11, Northeastern 3.
Bowdoin 4, Bates 3.
Brooklyn C. 9, C. C. N. Y. 8.
Colgate 14, Rochester 5.
Cornell 11, Syracuse 7.
East Stroudsburg 18, Montclair T. 2.
Fordham 10, Rutgers 3.
Gustav Adolphus 15, St. Thomas 7.
Harvard 17, Columbia 5.
Haverford 6, Delaware 5.
Kent State 8, Wooster 4.
Lebanon Valley 18, Drexel 6.
Maine 3, Colby 2.
Maryland 7, Wash. College 3.
Michigan 12, Michigan Normal 4.
Mt. Saint Mary's 7, Johns Hopkins 4.
Muhlenberg 5, Lehigh 4.
Muskingum 10, Otterbein 2.
Notre Dame 10, Northwestern 8.
Ohio Wesleyan 11, Oberlin 7.
Panzer 8, St. John's 6.
Penn M. C. 9, West Chester 6.
Pennsylvania 7, Penn A. C. 6.
R. I. State 11, Brown 7.
Springfield 6, Amherst 0.
St. Olaf 16, St. Thom. (Minn.) 2.
Temple 6, Annapolis 1.
Union 17, Williams 6.
Ursinus 6, Bucknell 5.
West Point 6, New York 1.
Wilberforce 6, Ashland 4.
Wisconsin 7, Notre Dame 6.
Yale 8, Dartmouth 7.

Pacific Coast League

Results May 15

Oakland 13, Missions 1.
Sacramento 16, Hollywood 1.
Seattle 7, Los Angeles 5.
San Francisco 10, Portland 9.

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Pacific Coast League
Results May 15
Oakland 13, Missions 1.
Sacramento 16, Hollywood 1.
Seattle 7, Los Angeles 5.
San Francisco 10, Portland 9.

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Memorial to Mark Twain Brings Picture of Boy Sam Dreaming on a River Bank

There was an old pilot of Mississippi River boats who used to call himself Mark Twain — after the leadsman's cry to the pilot house when his sounding line ran out to the second mark or "mark twain," indicating two fathoms depth.

Sitting on the bank of the river the boy Sam Clemens grew familiar with the cry and with the sight of old "Mark Twain" himself sailing past. The name became so closely associated in his mind with his own youthful adventures in the land of the "Father of Waters" that when he began to write about them he took it as his own.

Young Sam Clemens got a job as apprentice to Ament, the printer. Ament said he would not give him any money, but he would see that he got two suits of clothes a year. When it came time for him to pay up, he did so with two suits of clothes so enormous that young Clemens had to turn the trousers up to his ears to get around in them at all.

Sowed Seed of Future

Still Ament was all right; he made the association in young Clemens' mind with printing. Clemens' brother Orion was a printer in St. Louis. Sam thought he could stow away on a boat and get somehow to St. Louis, and that his brother would give him a job in the printery.

So, when he should have been hurrying to school, he was sitting on the bank waiting for the packet boat from Keokuk to come along; the packet was on its way to New Orleans, but if you have ever wished to run away from home, especially aboard a boat, you know that Keokuk and New Orleans are just names, and that really the boat is on its way to the World Beyond. Beyond the horizon; beyond all the horizons; bound for a fair land in which a man can stretch out his arms, and take in all the romance of living.

Well, the packet headed in from midstream and bumped up against the stringpiece of the dock. Men called loudly about the bales and boxes in the cargo, and the boy Clemens got aboard.

Did Not Get Very Far

The packet had hardly turned in the stream before the captain, stumping officiously along, found the boy; and he knew who he was, and how little the harried elder Clemens would like his boy running away on a packet boat; and so, down below, he arranged to put the boy ashore, and have him sent back to the town on whose bank he had sat, waiting for the packet to make fast, so he could go aboard.

In the Twain Memorial at Hannibal are the great figures of the things that the Clemens boy grew up to write, in the days when he had discovered that his own name was too long to look well in print, and had adopted the name of the river pilot, who wouldn't mind but would be proud, very likely, to have his name appear in print. And in the stories written by Twain were all the experiences that had happened to him in his own lifetime.

Rudyard Kipling once said he would rather have written Tom Sawyer than any piece of literature in the English language. All the characters lived, at one time or another. Huck was Tom Blankenship, the river rat, a child of nature, unspoiled, with a vivid, pictorial kind of imagination. Jim—well, if you couldn't love Jim—remember the immortal conversation between Huck and Jim concerning the French language?—you couldn't love anyone or anything.

Colonel Sellers, the perfect Don Quixote in appearance, and not unlike the Knight of La Mancha in character, was a kinsman of Clemens and Col. Henry Watterson, though Clemens bade Watterson be careful how he spread the knowledge "for he would never understand and forgive, if he didn't thrash me on sight." As time passed, and Mark Twain grew more reflective about his Colonel Sellers he came to think that he not only was brave as a lion, upright and stern as a Covenanter, but that he was "a daily visitor at the National Capital" as well.

What Started It All

It was in Boston, during a walk with his East Hartford friend and pastor, the Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell, that the idea got started, of recounting some of the early experiences which resulted in "Life on the Mississippi." William Dean Howells liked the idea, and it was arranged that they should be put into shape for the Atlantic Monthly. Thus the first 20 chapters of "Life on the Mississippi" appeared as serial stories.

Writing them gave him so much pleasure that he thought he would go back and go over the old ground again. It took seven days between thinking of doing it, and doing it; then he set out on a steamer called the Gold Dust. He went to New Orleans, with James R. Osgood, and at New Orleans he found George Cable and Joel Chandler Harris. They went up the river to Baton Rouge.

Excited at Old Scenes

Clement spent a lot of time in the pilot house, and got excited when he saw places along the river that he remembered; he stopped quite a lot, and he found men and women who must have been there when he was playing hooky and thinking about making off on the packet; times had changed a lot, but there was interest in the contrasts, too. The book was hard to write, when the time came.

Mark Twain was in Heidelberg when he was ready to begin writing "Innocents Abroad." He saw people as a plain person sees people, and wrote about them in plain words touched with humor and philosophy, and when "Innocents Abroad" was ready for publication the American Publishing Company was afraid to publish it, for fear it would keep people from traveling.

His Own Joan of Arc

People laughed when Mark Twain wrote his personal reminiscences of Joan of Arc. They thought it was some kind of a joke; they couldn't be sure, but they covered their lack of certainty by laughing, until they could find out. But, there was a reason for the personal reminiscences. Joan, Mark Twain's Joan, was a composite of his mother, and his wife, and his daughter Suzy.

No one knew quite what to think about the "Yankee in King Arthur's Court." Twain said of him mysteriously that the Yankee was a common, uneducated man, who was a good telegraph operator, could make a good Colt's or Remington gun but was an ignoramus; a good foreman for a manufacturer, a man who could survey land or run a locomotive, but who had neither the refinement nor the weakness of a college education. When Dan Beard was talking about doing the illustrations Twain said:

"I put in all the coarseness and vulgarity into the Yankee that's needed, and I'm relying on you for all the refinement and the delicacy of his humor."

Year of Twain Memorial

This is the year of the great memorial for Mark Twain. It's climax will be reached in November, with a great observance in which hundreds of cities and towns will join with local celebrations. It is a good year in which to re-read Mark Twain. To live again, side by side, with Pudd'nhead Wilson, and Captain Wakeman, and the great figures in "Roughing It," who marched through the great era in American history that began with the first turning of men to the Far West.

You will find bits here and there that make you laugh first, and then think a little. Remember? "Cauliflower is just cabbage,—with a college education." And "The English are mentioned in the Bible. 'Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.'" And "April 1; this is the day upon which we are reminded of what we are, the other 364 days in the year."

Everything to make up a rich world is in Twain's writing, somewhere; kindness and pathos, simple philosophy, wisdom, all the myriad "queer shocks of truth." And, like all great things, the sum of it all goes back to something very simple indeed.

A boy, who ought to have been in school, sitting on the bank of the river, planning to take ship and sail away for the far horizons. . . .

Huck Finn, Tom Sawyer, Colonel Sellers—Here They Are With Him

© Walter Russell, Sculptor. Photo by Juley

Sketch Model of Mark Twain Memorial to Be Erected on Site Yet to Be Selected

Woman Does Better Thinking With Part of Brain Removed

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—A woman whose mind was improved by an operation that removed nearly the entire "thinking" portion of her brain was described to the American Psychiatric Association today.

The report reads like a fairy tale of medicine—for her personality changed—was lifted to better levels. The operation removed the right prefrontal lobe and most of the left lobe. These lobes are the gray matter credited with being the seat of reason, logic and intelligence. That they also strongly affected personality was not believed so widely.

The report was made by Dr. Spafford Ackerly, associate professor of psychiatry of the University of Louisville school of medicine. The operation was performed two years ago.

Changes in Personality

Medically it has been described. Yesterday's report was on what it did to the personality of the woman. She is an Austro-Hungarian, is married, and was 35 years old when a tumor necessitated the operation.

For the first year afterward she was extraordinarily gay and happy, almost childishly so. With the second year came the mature changes now reported. Intelligence tests rate her as good as the average American adult.

But her power of concentration has improved over anything previously shown by her. Her memory of immediate events is good, and for events long past is "remarkable." She reads English much better than before the operation.

Increased Concentration

She says she can do more work without fatigue. Her medical observers bear out this fact. She goes to sleep at once and rests soundly. Her temper is better. She worries less than formerly.

Her increased concentration, the report states, causes her to insist in talking to a finish what she starts to say despite efforts to change the subject. She never hesitates about executing a decision. But, the report remarks, her decisions are never vicious or antisocial.

Another trait that seems associated with the increased concentration is a marked tendency to walk directly to any destination without looking to right or to left.

Her motor, or muscular, activity is increased, but without any fidgeting or aimless, purposeless movements. She prefers quantity in accomplishment rather than quality.

Several Explanations

Her religious advisers are delighted with her piety, her church attendance and evident love of religion. But her husband says she has feelings of superiority.

Several explanations are suggested. One is the fact already observed in animals, that the brain has spare parts. When one portion goes wrong, the rest of the gray matter can take over to some extent.

Another explanation is that the very small portion of prefrontal lobe left may be functioning better than did the whole thinking mechanism when intact.

The increased concentration is possibly explained as lack of ability to be distracted, such as a whole brain possesses.

Grounding of Cotton Gin Machinery To Prevent Fire Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., May 16—Correct grounding of cotton gin machinery can save much of the annual $2,000,000 average fire loss in cotton gins, since static electricity is one of the principal causes of these fires, said Dr. David J. Price of the United States Department of Agriculture at the opening meeting here yesterday of the National Fire Protection Association.

"Losses from cotton gin fire have been so high," said Dr. Price, who is in charge of the chemical engineering studies in the department, "that in certain sections insurance companies will not carry more than $1500 protection on a gin, the actual value of which may range from $10,000 to $20,000."

Gin fires are more frequent in some seasons than in others, in the main because there is more static electricity under some weather conditions. Low humidity not only dries the cotton until it is quickly inflammable, but it also favors the generation of static.

Dr. Price emphasized to the Association the need for practical fire-fighting equipment at cotton gins, and the utility of steam jets in fighting incipient fires at gins operated by steam power. He said that fire prevention by use of inert gases such as carbon dioxide or nitrogen offered possibilities and that research along this line is required, although at present the cost of these inert gas systems would probably make this method impractical at many gins. Dr. Price believes that this method of protection should be studied further in order that its practical value can be definitely determined.

Industries Show Trend To Paid-For Vacations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 16—Recent trends in industry show a marked increase in the tendency to grant employees vacations with pay, according to a survey by the industrial relations section of Princeton University.

While the depression caused a suspension of many of these plans, it says, the last year has seen many of the old ones reinstated or new ones commenced. Prior to 1919, it adds, comparatively few firms gave vacations to any save their white-collar workers, but since that time the growth of industrial relations techniques has been a force in favor of paid vacations for all types of workers.

Dirigibles Will Win, Laboratory Head Says

PASADENA, Calif., May 16 (AP)—When structural deficiencies have been corrected, dirigibles will have a lasting place in aviation, Dr. Theodor von Karman, director of the Guggenheim Laboratory of Aeronautics, told the American Society of Mechanical Engineers here. "We haven't built enough of them yet to feel discouraged," he said.

Dr. von Karman pointed out that the Graf Zeppelin can carry a pay load of 32,000 pounds for 10,000 miles, as against the 1500-pound pay load and 8000 miles cruising range of the world's largest seaplane.

Abolish the NRA, Hoover Urges, Not Try to Prop It Up

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STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., May 16—An indictment of the NRA as saddling the American people with their "worst era of monopolies" was added today to the recurring public comment on national affairs of former President Hoover.

"Exactly such schemes to avoid competition in business were rejected by my Administration because they are born from a desire to escape antitrust laws," he said in advocating abolishment of the Administration recovery setup.

"The one right answer by the House of Representatives to the Senate's action extending the life of the NRA is to abolish it entirely," he replied to his interviewer when asked what he thought Congress should do.

Un-American and a Failure

Seated in the study of his imposing campus home, which commands a sweeping view of the Santa Clara Valley, the former Chief Executive spoke:

"This whole idea of ruling business through code authorities with delegated powers of law is un-American in principle and a proved failure in practice," he said. "The codes are retarding recovery. They are a cloak for conspiracy against the public interest. They are and will continue to be a weapon of bureaucracy, a device for intimidation of decent citizens."

He asserted the NRA has been crushing the life out of small businesses and "they are crushing the life out of the very heart of the local community body."

New Era of Monopolies

"This whole scheme has saddled the American people with the worst era of monopolies we have ever experienced," Mr. Hoover declared. "However monopoly is defined, its objective is to fix prices or to limit production or to stifle competition. Any one of those evils produces the other two, and it is no remedy to take part of them out. . . ."

Mr. Hoover's statements, made yesterday, followed by a few days an address in San Francisco in which he criticized "regimentation" as not productive of a true American. That address was made to a conference of California social workers.

Urges Republican Revival

Shortly before that he sounded a keynote for California Republicans with a plea for the militant revival of Republicanism.

A long silence on national affairs was broken by the former Chief Executive at the time of the Supreme Court's gold-clause ruling. Returning from a trip to New York, Mr. Hoover released a statement in Tucson, Ariz., in which he advocated a return to the gold standard and currency stabilization.

In the NRA codes, Mr. Hoover saw a stifling of new enterprises, thereby depriving American youth of opportunity.

"My investigations over the country show that the codes have increased costs of production and distribution, and therefore prices," he said.

Increase Living Costs

"Thus they have driven toward decreased consumption and increased employment. They have increased the cost of living, and placed a heavier burden on the American farmer."

If the codes have increased employment, Mr. Hoover said it was not apparent.

"To the customary answer of 'destructive criticism' or the other question 'what substitute is offered?'" he continued, "I suggest that the only substitute for an action that rests on definite and proved economic error is to abandon it. We do not construct new buildings on false foundations, and we cannot build a nation's economy on a fundamental error.

Better Under Statutory Law

"The beneficial objectives of a greater social justice and the prevention of sweating, child labor and abuse in business practices should be and can be better attained by specific statutory law.

"The whole concept of NRA is rooted in a regimented 'economy of scarcity'—an idea that increased costs, restricted production and hampered enterprise that will enrich a nation. The notion may enrich a few individuals and help a few businesses, but it will impoverish the nation and undermine the principles of real social justice upon which this nation was founded. . . .

"That original ballyhoo used to hypnotize and coerce the people into acquiescence is now gone. Most of the originally grandiose schemes now are conceded to be a violation of the spirit and the letter of the American Constitution."

What's Going On in the Arts

Modernism Without Tears

A GOOD dance composition, like a good musical composition, not only bears repetition, but requires it, for deeper appreciation. So, when Pauline Chellis and her dance group gave, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, on the evening of May 15, essentially the same program they presented last spring at the Repertory Theater, they did the double service of presenting what was effectually a new program to a new audience and new light on an old program to those who had seen it before.

For this observer, there were renewed pleasures in "Rhythm of Sea Grasses" ("From the Depths"—MacDowell) which, in spite of its suggestion of the Humphrey-Weidman "Water Study," has a charming identity of its own. Miss Chellis's solos, "Three Madrigals" (the first two accompanied by baritone voice), are delectably stippled with satire. The first, "Gentle love, draw forth thy wounding dart," (John Dowland—1600) is the essence of coquetry; the second, "And if thou wilt, remember, And if thou wilt, forget," (Christina Rossetti—1890) drips and droops with pre-Raphaelite posturing, and the last, "What is this thing called love?" (Porter—1935) mischievously adapts modern movement to modernistic rhythms.

Wit and humor continue in "A New England Suite," which fittingly occupied the latter half of the program—and would provide a very entertaining dance evening at the Pops. "The Front Porch" ("Holier Than Thou," a rocking chair episode, music of De Koven) is a mordant comment on certain aspects of a New England summer, clever and original. "Seminary Days" (Drill Hour and Class Day—De Koven) endearingly epitomizes the heart and soul of young girlhood. These, with "The Intolerance of Salem," are group numbers. The Suite opens and closes with solos by Miss Chellis—a Prologue (MacDowell) which, like an overture, intimates not too literally the coming action, and a "Portland Fancy," to authentic music.

Miss Chellis's expression in the modern dance seems to be a modification of the Humphrey-Weidman idea. That is, judging from this program, there is very little that is abstract or esoteric in meaning, less concern with definitely spiral movement or sharpness of angle in form. The dances are all kept within the realm of movement, however pantomimic some of them may sound in description, and never become soft or sentimental. The program was highly entertaining, even decorative, but never trivial. M. L.

"The Land of Bells"

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

A ROMANCE with music, "The Land of Bells," by Ronzato and Lombardo, was presented at the Majestic Theater on the evening of May 9 by the Permanent Italian Theater Company. This entertainment is designed definitely for an Italian audience, and holding as it does to a tradition of melody and naïve fooling, it requires sympathetic approach from English-speaking listeners. Granted that, there is much enjoyment to be had of the good singing of the naval officers and merry villagers, the rustic dances, and the bits of ballet, in this legend of an Italian seaport. Particularly is Virgilio Ranzato's tuneful music good to hear now that the legitimate theater offers little in the way of melody. The chief singers are Alba Novella, Wanda Morelli and Mario Palermo. Joyce Coles and Leon Fokine head the dancers.

"The Hookup," a farce about radiocasting, was presented by Leslie J. Spiller on May 8 at the Cort Theater. Jack Lait and Stephen Gross have devised a satire which has the quality of an uncommonly rude vaudeville sketch rather than that of the good-natured and not too obvious fooling that was to be expected on the subject. As it is, Ernest Truex has to heavy a responsibility in being required to carry the chief burden of the funmaking as a radio comedian. The story has to do with his finally successful effort to escape marrying the baby-talk ingénue, though he invented the plan as a means of holding a valued advertising account. Frederick Graham is laughable as a clergyman bewildered by the studio antics. Others in the cast include Edith Taliaferro, Helen Lynd and Harold Moffet.

Fund Raised by Bar For Investigating Professional Abuses

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—The Association of the Bar of the City of New York has completed a fund of $34,175 to defray the expenses of a grievance committee which will investigate cases of judicial abuses and unprofessional conduct by lawyers. It is expected that the committee's work will continue over about three years.

"If this function were adequately performed, Thomas C. Thacher, retiring president of the association, said at the annual meeting of the body, "the criticism that the association proceeds against the members of its profession only in petty cases, would quickly be dissipated."

"The fact that such charges are ignored by the profession is a reflection upon the sincerity of its purpose to clean its own ranks."

Mr. Thacher recommended the organization of another committee to aid the grievance committee by representing clients in proceedings against their attorneys, to enforce civil liability for negligence in handling their business. He declared that many of these complainants, "most of whom are ignorant of the law and of lawyers," are turned away from the association with a statement that, while the lawyer who undertook to represent them had negligently handled their business, to their substantial loss, the case was not one involving professional misconduct.

"The suggestion to such a person that he or she should retain a second lawyers to pursue the first, leaves the impression that this association is in league with members of the profession who are not to be trusted," Mr. Thacher declared.

Colonel Roosevelt Asserts U. S. Is Under Virtual Dictatorship

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 16 (AP)—Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. asserted last night before the League of Young Republican Clubs of Ohio:

"I charge that for the two years past the present Administration, under the lead of President Roosevelt, has systematically, capably and persistently undermined and destroyed our republican institutions and the safeguards of liberty and freedom.

"In our day and generation we have seen an American President demand the power to legislate, and a supine, browbeaten Congress delegate just these powers. Not only that, but this organization has claimed and exercised still further dictatorial powers, for the Administration has maintained, and maintains, that it can exercise judicial functions. It claims it has the power to pass on the infringements of codes and impose penalties.

"Concentrated in one hand, therefore, are the essence of dictatorship—the power to legislate and the power to judge."

50 Member House Wins

LINCOLN, Neb., May 15 (AP)—A 50-member unicameral legislature in 1937 was virtually assured yesterday when the House of Representatives defeated the 43-member plan brought in by a joint conference committee.

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Christian Science Lecture by Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B.

Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., of this city, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "The Availability of God's Riches as Revealed by Christian Science" this noon under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Colonial Theater.

The lecturer was introduced by Gordon V. Comer, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

Christian Science is meeting a great need in the business world today by changing, in the thoughts of many, the acquisitive desires of mortal mind for more matter to a truer objective for a better and more dependable sense of substance. Matter has been proved to be a false sense of substance, and right thinkers are now eagerly turning their thoughts Spirit-ward, for in this realm only can true substance be found. Our speaker today will explain more about this in a lecture entitled: "The Availability of God's Riches as Revealed by Christian Science."

Authorized lectures on Christian Science are given by members of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, to inform interested listeners about this Christianly scientific teaching. Miss Glenn is a member of this Board.

We feel sure that the lecture will be of interest to you, and that you will be blessed for having heard it.

It is my pleasure to introduce to you Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, of Boston.

Miss Glenn spoke substantially as follows:

It was at noonday many centuries ago that Abraham entertained angels. You, who are here today, are using your noon hour of rest and refreshment to entertain angels, for angels are God's thoughts of love, intelligence, harmony, and enlightenment. These angel thoughts when entertained will eliminate from your thought and experience all fear, limitation, discord, thus enriching, blessing, and enlightening you as they did Abraham centuries ago.

The sense of limitation which seems to prevail with all mortals results from the accepted theory that man and the universe consist of matter. Is there any form of matter of which you can think as being unlimited or perfect? We quite readily accept the fact that intelligence, talents, opportunities, sight, hearing, ability belong to us individually, but supply seems to be something outside of ourselves which we by our strenuous efforts must earn. We have to make our living, we say, and then we go ahead and make our living miserable by worry, fear, envy, competition, simply because we believe living to be a material thing, subject to fluctuation, to material changing conditions. Then after we have made or earned our living we are afraid to use it for fear we will use it up.

If you will admit with me that matter is a belief of limitation, then you will also admit that an attempt to accumulate matter is an attempt to accumulate limitation. Why do we want supply? Generally speaking, it is in order to provide ourselves with home, education, food, clothing, opportunities, necessities, comforts, joys, and sometimes luxuries. God, who is Love, could not do other than sustain the object of His love, which is man. It is Love's prerogative to supply its creation with all that constitutes the loveliness, the joy, the wisdom, the opportunities of Life. It is Love's nature to feed us with satisfying, strengthening, encouraging, harmonious thoughts. It is Love's loving which gives us the shelter, safety, comfort, and tender understanding which home typifies. This is not impractical idealism; this is the most practical and effective truth; but in order to experience its practicality you have to lay claim to it and utilize it. If someone had a million dollars in the bank and knew it not, this supply would do him no good. If he knew it and did not utilize it, he would derive no benefit from it. And how can we utilize these spiritual facts revealed by Christian Science? By thinking them, knowing them, keeping our consciousness filled with them. Then there will be no opportunity in our consciousness, or experience, for lack, disease, fear, or sorrow.

In Christian Science, demand and supply are one, for God always demands that which He supplies, and He always supplies that which He demands. If the demand is made on you to express more love, courage, patience, intelligence, or supply, this is but evidence that you are enabled through spiritual understanding to manifest the supply; for, as Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 45), "Under the deific law . . . supply invariably meets demand." These demands are made first on our thinking, in other words we must become conscious of them, and supply is expressed to us first as ideas for the same reason. In fact, no such thing as a wholly material need exists. This may seem incredible to some of you; but let me illustrate. If you are in debt, you may think that your need is for a merely material medium, namely, money; but if you had all the money in the world you would not pay that debt unless you were prompted to do so by a sense of honor, of justice, of honesty, or love. So what you owe another is to love him, and if you love him you will pay your debt. If you were in debt and had no money, but realized that what you owe is purely mental and spiritual, you would lay claim to the presence of infinite Love and utilize it. In other words, you would know that it is but loving, just and honest that your creditor have what belongs to him and that God enabled you to do what is honest, loving, and just.

This truth will have its manifestation in a better human belief, namely, in the belief that you are able to pay your debts, and then through the means wherewith to pay them. Fundamentally it is never money we lack. It is love, fearlessness, confidence, spirituality, and this lack can always be overcome by the counter claim to abundance of love, ability, trust and intelligence, which are yours as the reflection of God. Because supply is wholly spiritual and mental, the more you use it the more you have of it. For instance, the more you use love the more love you have to use. The more intelligence you use the more intelligence you have to use. You can never use up your spiritual supply of honesty, love, justice and intelligence. This ever-increasing supply of spiritual qualities has its coincident manifestation to the human senses in increased assurance of the ability to do right, and this in turn is externalized in the means with which to do right. For whatever is entertained in thought has its externalization. If you find yourself owing anybody anything, this is but an indication that you need to love more. Fear, envy, resentment, hatred, have never paid a debt.

Employment

Christian Science helps us to solve the problem of unemployment by showing us that God is forever employing man to express good, love, the abundance of Mind's ideas, so you, man, are never without employment. If this is true, that man is employed now, what is it that keeps us from seeing and experiencing this fact? It must be a state of mesmerism, for if we are deceived into believing that a situation exists which has no truth in it, this belief must be a condition of mesmerism. In this case the mesmerism is induced by fear, depression, anxiety, and mental contagion. These suggestions have no mind to employ them. They are simply trying to make us believe that God, good, is not present. Know that they come from nowhere, lead nowhere, and are nothing because God did not create them. These suggestions cannot employ your thought, for God alone employs man to express Himself.

In one of his parables Jesus related that a certain man who was going away gave each of his servants a different number of talents and told them, "Occupy till I come." The conclusion of the parable shows that this man expected the talents to increase through utilization. Although Jesus was speaking of money, we can apply this parable to our mental and spiritual talents and abilities.

There can be no superfluous supply in God's kingdom, for Mind employs every one of its ideas or creations. Occupy your thought with these truths until they come to your human experience as demonstrated Truth. Think encouraging, loving, joyous thoughts, until the mesmerism of fear and depression has vanished and the result of your right thinking which is based on a demonstrable Principle has come. Let God employ your thought.

Superfluity, overproduction, and unemployment cannot be true, God-like conditions, for they are based on the erroneous assumption that something exists which is not utilized. Only through the utilization of ideas do we become conscious of supply. Money which is buried in the ground or hoarded is not supply, nor is it even a reserve of supply, but merely an expression of fear, of lack, miserliness, or ignorance,—a dead belief of matter doing nothing.

Utilize your talents. But you may answer that you are not given the opportunity to utilize them. God who has given us our talents gives the opportunity or occasion to utilize them. But perhaps we are seeking in the wrong direction for this opportunity. We may believe that somebody ought to give us opportunity, or that our experience in a certain line of work should assure us of opportunity, or that some corporation ought to engage us. When we admit these suggestions we are turning away from the source of opportunity, which is God, who affords man "fresh opportunities every hour," as Mrs. Eddy says (Christian Healing, p. 19).

A person who is looking for employment and who takes the belief with him that he is without occupation, will see that belief manifested wherever he goes. But if he goes forth occupying his thought with the truth that he is employed of God and that whatever he is doing, even though it may be looking for work, is his opportunity to manifest this truth, such a one will find that the mesmerism of lack, unemployment, and depression has disappeared from his experience.

It is God's law that we use our talents. This does not mean that because our talent is for architecture we must have work as an architect, but it does mean that the constructive thinking which made us architects has to be employed, for this thinking is the real talent. If we are musicians, the harmonious thinking which has made us musical will have to be persistently used. If we are chemists, our talent for analysis, for understanding the constituency or true nature of things, will have to be utilized. And if we believe we have no talent, this is because we have not recognized that we possess the greatest talent of all, namely, the ability to think intelligently, lovingly, courageously, according to the demands of Principle. Occupy your thought with your true God-given talents, until the mists of fear, doubt, and depression have disappeared and the truth of your being has come, in other words is made apparent, and you see that you are occupied, in your right place, manifesting the abundance of God.

The Well-Being of Man

It is the true idea of, or the fact about, an individual, a situation, or a condition that frees us from falsity of every sort. Christian Science brings us this true idea. Mrs. Eddy states that with Christian Science "can be discerned the spiritual fact of whatever the material senses behold" (Science and Health, p. 585). Let us use Christian Science for a moment to look on the things of the universe from the viewpoint of Spirit, God, who sees all things as they are, as He created them.

Perhaps you have been looking with the material senses at supply, and you have seen it as money which fluctuates, is elusive, delusive, limited, unjustly distributed, and you have seen it as having power to give or deprive you of happiness, education, enlightenment, home, and all the other good things. If this is the case, give Christian Science a trial, and behold with it the spiritual fact of supply. You will see that supply is Mind instead of matter, and that it is infinite in quantity, so that there is enough for all; that supply expresses the fact that God sustains and maintains man in harmony and happiness, and that He enlightens man with the true idea of all things. This fact of what the material senses have beheld as money, when understood, determines and governs the outward expression of supply. A person who has been limited by the material senses' view of money as supply will find through Christian Science that he is beholding supply as sufficient, unchanging, at hand, and within his own consciousness and experience.

If you have been made unhappy by seeing unjust distribution, or made envious by looking at your own lack and another's affluence, you will find this lack, unhappiness, envy, and belief in injustice, disappearing from your vision, your consciousness, or experience, as you see that supply is from God, who is infinite, impartial Principle. You will then know that this view of supply is free to all who will look at it through the lens of Science. In fact, your view of this supply and your proof of it will enrich all others, as they, too, will behold that which is theirs; for this supply comes from the one source, their God, or Mind, and yours.

Wealth, or well-being, like health, belongs to every man, for this wealth and this health are spiritual states of Mind, not material conditions. We would never think that because one person is healthy he has taken health away from others and that he must therefore be penalized and made to give up some of his health in order to distribute it to those with less health. Rather do we rejoice in the health expressed by others, for we realize that they are expressing that which is normal to each individual.

Wealth is a state of well-being belonging to all, because God-bestowed. Such wealth cannot be obtained by dishonesty, greed, monopolies, or by accumulation, for these cling to the limitation of matter, or the opposite of true wealth. True wealth, or well-being, which expresses good, health, joy, substance, intelligence, love, beauty, opportunity, is obtained by overcoming the false qualities of greed, dishonesty, miserliness. Wealth can only be measured in terms of that which it brings of good to the individual, and thereby to the community. If we seem to be suffering from poverty, lack of opportunity, lack of friends, lack of health, let us claim our God-bestowed wealth of love, joy, strength, harmony. These are things money can never buy, but which the wealth of God's love brings to each one of us.

You will remember that the Psalmist was once very disturbed by what the lens of the material senses conveyed to him, and he wrote: "I was envious at the foolish, when I saw the prosperity of the wicked. . . . They have more than heart could wish. . . . They increase in riches. When I thought to know this, it was too painful for me; until I went into the sanctuary of God; then understood I their end." Envy of the health, wealth, or happiness expressed by others never solves the problem for anyone, but going into the sanctuary, or the mental place where we can know God, man as His likeness, and the "spiritual fact of whatever the material senses behold," enables us to see the end or nothingness of materiality in all its forms. This does not mean that you will be without money, but that you will have supply of every kind expressed in the way that will meet your human need. This supply, however, will be demonstration, evidence, or proof that wealth is a state of Mind, not of matter, and that it is not governed by fear, limitation, dishonesty, or greed. This true idea of wealth brings freedom from fear, lack, poverty. Mrs. Eddy says to "level wealth with honesty" (Science and Health, p. 239). When this is done, each individual will be expressing the wealth of well-being bestowed on him by God or good, for this is honestly his, and no one will be trying to deprive another in order to enrich himself, for no one can want or have more than the allness of God's love, presence, and power.

Position a State of Mind

With Christian Science you can also discern the true idea of your position, namely, that man already has his position in Mind. Whenever we know the facts of any situation we must utilize them and act on the basis of their truth. Of course, if position is in Mind, it must be mental. Is it not in fact a mental attitude? For example, we all have a mental attitude or position with regard to government, supply, health, love, friendship. The mental attitude or position God bestows is one of love, intelligence, harmony, good. There is nothing changeable or transitory about this mental attitude or position, and man always has it with him. The very fact that you exist means that you have a position. Even physically, no one else can occupy the position you occupy. It will always be yours. Your position could no more be occupied by another than your individuality could be assumed by another.

Christian Science enables you to discern that you already have a position and that it is good. Utilize this fact. It is already true and you can prove its truth by mentally holding to it until the untrue beliefs with regard to a lack of position disappear. David said, "Thou broughtest us out into a wealthy place." The position provided for each one of us expresses the wealth of Love's ideas, and reveals to you that you, man, dwell in the beauty, bounty, light, purity, intelligence of God's presence. Man does not get out of or into a position, for the fact that he exists means that he has place or position. This position is free from friction, chance, politics, personal influence, or dissatisfaction. It is your holy place in Mind and it is forever established.

Mary Baker Eddy

Mrs. Eddy not only discovered this Science, with its gospel of freedom, but she experienced in her own career this freedom. After discovering Christian Science she had to prove that true womanhood is free from the pettiness, the physical weakness, the lack of logic, and the lack of business ability, as well as other hampering limitations that, particularly at that time, beset womankind. This Mrs. Eddy did most wonderfully and exemplified in her life that true womanhood is as much the likeness of God as true manhood. With Christian Science she discerned and with Christian Science she proved that which she wrote in a poem called "Woman's Rights," namely, that woman has "the right to work and pray, To point to heaven and lead the way' " (Poems, p. 21).

In no way has her proof of the nature of true womanhood detracted from true manhood; rather has it heightened, complemented, and completed the manhood of the Christ, as revealed and demonstrated by Jesus, and carried on in varying degrees by noble men and women since Jesus' time. Of course, true spiritual womanhood is the expression of God's motherhood, and this motherhood of God was part of the revelation of Christian Science.

Love was the motivating impulse of Mrs. Eddy's career. It enabled her not only to discern, prove, and patiently wait for others to prove Christian Science to be the liberator of mankind from all evil, but it also enabled her to found her discovery in such a way that it would be available to all mankind through the activities of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

While depending wholly on the love of our Father, God, which sustains, supplies, supports, and provides all good, Mrs. Eddy demonstrated the love of our Mother, God, which embraces all humanity in one family, and thus holds them together in the united activities of a church which is indeed a Mother Church. It was the demonstration of divine Love in her human experience as the Founder and Leader of Christian Science which made every step in the founding of this church a successful one. The world looks on and sees, what to its sense seems to be a splendid organization, a good business, a remarkable, centralized form of government, but to the Christian Scientist who uses Christian Science to "discern the spiritual fact of whatever the material senses behold" these things are expressions of the government of divine Principle, of the unity of the ideas or children of God, of the leadership of divine Love, of the fruits of Spirit, as revealed by one who understood and practiced Christian Science and who has given to all mankind its gospel of freedom.

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The Book of Jaalam

IT WAS the odd name that caught my ear. "That," said David Chenery, "would be just beyond Drover's Run—the field they call the old orchard."

"Drover's Run? Never heard of it."

"Not many have," rumbled David. "It's that brook coming down from the Ridge, beyond the Robichaux place. Know it?"

I did. It came from an upland swamp, ran in a stoned culvert beneath Lafayette Street, and so merged with Pond Brook. But why Drover's Run? Perhaps, David speculated, the name dated from the 1600's, when the Medbury men pastured cattle in the meadows by Pond Brook. An old name, so old that it had been forgotten. He'd run across it, the other day, in the old Town Book. He looked at me, one eyebrow raised.

"Spare an hour or so?" he boomed.

I could, and we went out into the soft spring rain. Lafayette Street was a black mirror; the maples over the Common were clouds of tender green; the air was sweet with the good scent of turned earth. We climbed the steps to the Town House, and in the Selectmen's room David spun the tumblers of the vault door. He came out with a huge book, canvas bound, its edges worn and thumbed. He turned the pages.

"Here," he said. "A road location, in 1744; 'and so Runing to The Bridg over Drovers Run and so notherly to the Est end of Aaron Kebbees garden Wal.' We know where Aaron lived; one of his granddaughters married a Robichaux in 1840. The brook was just south of his house. Ever looked through this book?"

* * *

AND WHILE THE soft rain drifted over the Common we went back, in this record of town meetings, to the beginning of Jaalam. David's thick fingers turned the time-worn pages, followed the lines of brownish-black writing, in a quaint, stilted script that smacked of the Elizabethan. The man who wrote here, by candlelight with a quill, was born in 1675; he used the long *s*, and his *ye* flourished a long tail; of punctuation he had never a thought and he spelled by sheer inspiration. Yet what he wrote was clear. The townsmen met, formed a government, ordained taxes; they chose selectmen, tythingmen, "hogrefs" and "hawards"—field drivers—their duty the impounding of stray cattle. They "voted to erect a Publick meeting Hous accomodable for ye Inhabitance to worship God in on Lords Days." They chose and settled a minister; they erected three schools, "to be Eighteen foot long & Sixteen foot wide & Seven foot stud with a Proportionable Roof & chimney."

That quaint and clerkly hand was clear; now and again the record was signed by selectmen, by moderators, and these signatures were sprawled, as though the hands that made them were more sib to plow and ax handles than to the quill. They were good names—Isaac and Thomas and Timothy, Ephraim, Benoni and Benjamin; there were Cheevers, Tewksburys and Chamberlins, Marshalls, Sheffields and Laylands. And there were others; one wondered by what strange road a Sambo Freeman came here; one saw, like a distant echo of Kit Marlowe, a certain tattered Seth Tamberlin stalk through page after page, his taxes abated, his many children clothed, an allowance of some shillings made him "for wintering his cough." We puzzled over that, then laughed on remembering that the Town, in the fall, had bought Seth "a Red cow."

* * *

DAVID TURNED THE pages, and the years passed. There was a new Town Clerk, and the script lost its quaintness; the first names came back with "Junr" appended, and the older ones were prefixed by Deacon and Leut and Coronel. New roads were laid, and the old straightened and altered. The meeting house was enlarged, and the seating "dignified"; Jacob Foster was given leave "to build a Pew under the womens stares."

We turned the pages; the Common was misty with gentle rain and tender green; children's voices called as they came from school. These brown pages were like a road; one came out from the thick woods and rough clearings to a sunny intervale between low hills, a land of woodlots and sheep pasture, of orchards and stout brown houses with square chimneys, of singing brooks and grist mills rumbling as the clotted froth circled under the willows. By Drover's Run stood now the Inn and blacksmith shop; road locations mentioned "ancient marks," and the day of the drovers was all but forgotten. Pioneering was ended in this pleasant vale of content. Why go beyond it? Here was your thought come to full flower and fruit; your roads, your ways of life were settled. This was the foreseen, the desired goal.

But the road climbed.

* * *

IT CLIMBED, AND Drover's Run dwindled to a small and distant murmur. There is the first view beyond these snug valleys; the Town sent a delegate to a convention at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, "to consult on measures to preserve his Majesty's service and the peace and safety of this Province." For the moment one gets the sea wind from this small ridge; then the road dips again to meadow and pasture. David's thick fingers turned the pages, and the road mounted again. There were again delegates to conventions, to a Great and General Court held at Salem, and now the road was above the valleys and the farms, above the orchards and the sheep walks. Very pleasant seems this desired goal; one lingers here and looks down on it. But the road leads on.

This was the Revolution. And to read these pages—the hand is now clerkly and firm—is to relive all that. You know these men; you have seen them as Hog Reeves, as Tythingmen, as Selectmen; you have seen roads laid through their orchards and fields. Now for a time they turn from that, and follow the brown road. There are guns on Dorchester Heights, and the white sails of the troop ships stand north to Halifax; a Congress of sorts muddles at Philadelphia; the world of these men shifts and changes form. But here, in this record, the Town Meeting goes on. The roots are unshaken by the storm.

"I wonder how they did it," speculated David. "It was the towns that saw the war through. They found men and munitions, paid soldiers and cared for their folks. They raised local companies, and kept men in the Continental Army. And this was, mind you, a sma'l town."

He turned the pages, and that brown road ran on. Once there had been a small stream called Drover's Run, and Aaron Kebbee's garden wall. Now the record ran to Ticonderoga and the Hudson, to the Delaware and Trenton. Men marched; they came home again to their fields drowsing between the low hills. But these walls, these winding roads were no longer their boundaries, Chesham and Medbury no more were their world. They had swapped yarns with York men, with Pennsylvanians with flat Dutch voices, with buckskin men from beyond mountains that dwarfed the Jaalam hills. There was something beyond all this.

* * *

JUST HOW IT came I do not know. Perhaps it was the soft drizzle over the green Common, and this quiet room where the Selectmen had deliberated for years, and the deep note of the church bell coming at measured intervals as we read. Perhaps it was David's solid figure in the armchair, his good gray head bent over the pages, his capable fingers turning them carefully. But I do know that there came to me a feeling of permanence, of warm certainty. Somewhere—in *Tono Bungay*, was it?—I remembered reading that "to run down the Thames is to run one's hand over the pages in the book of England from end to end." This was the Book of Jaalam. Slow page by page it grew as meeting followed meeting and the quill moved in the candlelight; from landmark to landmark the road ran, and the Jaalam men followed it. It ended, seemingly; but turn the page and the road went on. And this was but the first book that David closed and put back in the vault. There were others, and the last had unfinished pages. There would be, always, unfinished pages. For the road went on. Landmarks became ancient; we found new ones as we went.

David shrugged into his coat. That spare hour had stretched to an afternoon, and it was time to think of home and evening chores.

"I like to go through that book, now and then," he rumbled. "Sort of comforting. They never knew just what the next landmark would be, but they always found it. So with us. We always have got somewhere. We always will. Let's go home."

DANIEL CHASE

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PORTRAIT OF A MAN, *by Jan de Bray (1627-1697)*

TOO often our appreciation of treasures in art museums is conditioned by what is written on the label. We seem hesitant lest we be found enjoying the wrong thing. Our personal judgment and natural response are less important to us than estimates, and even dogmatic decisions, of teachers and connoisseurs. It is better to have personal conviction and to err occasionally in choice than to be frustrated by authority. For, in the end, the joy derived from the arts is a personal matter.

The "Portrait of a Man," by Jan de Bray, in the Worcester Art Museum, seems the kind of work to which people will respond despite the unfamiliar attribution. The picture was painted, without doubt, in an era of good taste and fine painting tradition. The portrait had become more and more a specialized art, requiring for some painters their total concentration. In Holland, where Jan de Bray was born, two great portraitists had spread ideas and influence: Franz Hals and Rembrandt van Rijn. It is said that Jan de Bray was influenced by Hals, but he seems in closer harmony with Rembrandt.

There is no doubt of the considerations which were foremost in the mind of the artist. It was the inner character of the model as reflected in his features. The collar and the hair lend a note of embellishment, but they are of secondary interest. Most prominent are the eyes and the mouth. The eyes are fixed in kindly contemplation of the onlooker, while the lips reveal the determination of character.

Jan de Bray sought to depict the head in terms of its roundness. He did not use shadow generously, but preferred to light the face as much as possible. As a result, he does not achieve the amplitude and rich plastic quality of Rembrandt, who became enthralled with the phenomenon of space and light. Where Jan de Bray does not excell in profundity as a painter, he deserves considerable credit for his capacity for evincing human values.

"Believe the works"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN DISCOURSING on the requirements of Christianity, its Founder, Christ Jesus, constantly impressed upon his hearers the moral obligation of joining theory to practice. His own life gives no instance of the slightest deviation from the high standard of spiritual manhood set forth in his addresses. His words and works conjoined naturally. He said, "If I do not the works of my Father, believe me not. But if I do, though ye believe not me, believe the works: that ye may know, and believe, that the Father is in me, and I in him" (John 10:37, 38). This was the Master's irrefutable reply to those who expressed doubt of his Christly mission. The quicksands of human opinions and theological dogmas he rejected as unfit to form a dependable basis for a religion of works. Aware of the inconstancy and inconsistency of deedless creeds, he placed Christianity for all time upon the immovable rock of demonstrable Truth.

By way of elucidation of the Way-shower's theology, Mary Baker Eddy has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 135), "Christianity as Jesus taught it was not a creed, nor a system of ceremonies, nor a special gift from a ritualistic Jehovah; but it was the demonstration of divine Love casting out error and healing the sick, not merely in the *name* of Christ, or Truth, but in demonstration of Truth, as must be the case in the cycles of divine light." In the light of Christian Science it is seen that the Master's injunction to "believe the works" concerns the Christian of today, and demands more than mere acceptance on the part of the believer. The spiritual interpretation of the life of the great Teacher, given by Christian Science, reveals the necessity of putting his postulates to the test of experience and of proving their demonstrability in one's own everyday life.

It was Jesus' clear realization of the facts that all real action is spiritual, and that God—Truth, Life, Love—is the only cause, the source of all action, which enabled him to do his immortal works. In the degree of their utter reliance upon this same divine Principle of all right action Christian Scientists, in obedience to the Master's command, are today doing similar healing works.

The human mind, or will, is not a factor in the healing work and does not enter into the practice of Christian Science. On the contrary, it is only by the elimination of this erring, miscalled force that "the demonstration of divine Love casting out error and healing the sick" becomes possible. The healing process is a divinely mental one, in which the divine Mind corrects and destroys the erroneous beliefs of the human so-called mind. In this redemptive process, the misty notion of a material universe and material man is exchanged for the true concept of God's universe of spiritual ideas, including spiritual man, which reflect the eternal perfection of the creator.

On the occasion of Nicodemus' visit by night, the Master made plain to this inquiring Pharisee that Spirit and matter not only do not cooperate, but are irreconcilable. He said: "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again" (John 3:6, 7). These are not words of condemnation, but of terse and tender counsel still addressed to the earnest inquirer who, abandoning a weary search for Truth among the ever-changing shadows of material phenomena, turns his quickened steps towards the light of spiritual reality.

The regenerating truth which declares man to be the crowning glory of God's spiritual creation, the perfect child of the infinitely loving I AM, is ever available for each and all. Its power continues unabated throughout time, for it is the promised Comforter, the Science of Christ, which emanates from the Father and enables the Christian to emulate the works of Jesus, "not merely in the *name* of Christ, or Truth, but in demonstration of Truth, as must be the case in the cycles of divine light."

"The true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world" (John 1:9), makes manifest the co-existence of God and man, and the inviolate harmony of this primeval relationship. Within its sacred precincts haphazard has no place; all-encompassing divine Love overlooks nothing that the harmony of each one of God's children requires. In the realm of human economy the silent impartations of the Christ, Truth, devoutly sought and entertained, operate as the healer of the ills which attend a material sense of existence and claim to benumb one's God-given faculties.

When, through the beneficent ministrations of Christian Science, it is demonstrated that man is inseparable from good, there resounds in individual human consciousness the Way-shower's confident averment, "The Father is in me, and I in him." On page 196 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes: "The sweet, sacred sense and permanence of man's unity with his Maker, in Science, illumines our present existence with the ever-presence and power of God, good. It opens wide the portals of salvation from sin, sickness, and death. When the Life that is God, good, shall appear, 'we shall be like Him;' we shall do the works of Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"ВЕРЬТЕ ДЕЛАМ МОИМ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

БЕСЕДУЯ на тему о требованиях Христианства, Основатель его, Христос Иисус, постоянно запечатлевал в умах своих слушателей нравственную необходимость соединять теорию с практикой. В личной его жизни не было ни одного такого момента, когда-бы он хоть сколько нибудь уклонился от той возвышенной нормы духовного человечества, о которой он говорил в своих речах. Его слова и дела естественно согласовались. Он сказал: "Если я не творю дел Отца моего, не верьте мне: а если творю, то, когда не верите мне, верьте делам моим, чтобы узнать и поверить, что Отец во мне и я в Нем" (Иоанн 10:37-38). Таков был неопровержимый ответ Учителя, даваемый всем, кто сомневался в его Христовой миссии. Сыпучие пески человеческих мнений и богословских правил он принимать не хотел, считая их непригодными для образования надежного фундамента для религии дел. Сознавая непостоянство и несостоятельность верований, лишенных дел, он на всегда воздвиг Христианство на незыблимом утесе доказуемой Истины.

Раз'ясняя богословие Путеводца Мэри Бэкер Эдди так пишет в книге текста Христианской Науки: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 135) "Христианство, которому учил Иисус, не было ни верованием, ни системой церемоний и не особым даром любящего обряды Иеговы, а было оно доказательством на практике божественной Любви, изгоняющей заблуждение и исцеляющей немощных, не просто *во имя* Христа, или Истины, а через доказуемость Истины, как это и должно быть в циклах божественного света." В том освещении, которое нам дает Христианская Наука, мы видим, что повеление Учителя "верьте делам моим," относится также и в наше время ко всем Христианам и требует оно от верующего нечто большее нежели простое принятие его. Духовное толкование жизни нашего великого Учителя, которое мы находим в Христианской Науке, раскрывает нам необходимость подвергнуть его постулаты испытанию на опыте и проверить их доказуемость в нашей собственной личной жизни.

Иисус творил свои бессмертные дела именно в силу своего ясного понимания действительных фактов, что все истинное действие духовно и что Бог есть Истина, Жизнь, Любовь—единственная первопричина, источник всего действия. Приверженцы Христианской Науки творят те-же самые исцеления, что творил Иисус, постольку поскольку они полностью полагаются на тот же самый божественный Принцип всего правильного действия, повинуясь приказу Учителя.

Ум или воля человека не есть фактор в деле исцелений и не входит в практику Христианской Науки. Наоборот, только путем устранения этой блуждающей силы, ложно-именуемой силой, становится возможной демонстрация "божественной Любви, изгоняющей заблуждение и исцеляющей немощных." Это есть божественно-ментальный процесс врачевания, в котором божественный Разум исправляет и уничтожает ложные представления так называемого человеческого разума. В этом освободительном процессе туманное представление о материальной вселенной и материальном человеке сменяется истинным представлением о Божьей вселенной духовных идей, включающей духовного человека, который отражает вечное совершенство Творца.

В ту ночь, когда Никодим пришел к Учителю, последний ясно об'яснил вопрошавшему фарисею, что Дух и материя не только не содействуют друг другу, но что они непримиримы. Он сказал: "Рожденное от плоти есть плоть, а рожденное от Духа есть дух. Не удивляйся тому, что я сказал тебе: должно вам родиться свыше" (Иоанн 3:6, 7). Это не слова осуждения, а прекрасный и нежный совет, который и теперь отвечает на серьезный вопрос того, кто утомился искать Истину среди постоянно сменяющихся теней материальных явлений и кто отвернувшись от них поспешно берет направление в сторону света духовной реальности.

Возрождающая истина, говорящая о том, что человек—славный венец духовного творения Бога, совершенное чадо бесконечно-любящего Я есмь,—истина эта доступна всем. Ее неослабевающее влияние сказывается непрерывно, ибо оно и есть обещанный Утешитель, Наука Христа, исходящая от Отца и позволяющая Христианину творить дела Иисуса "не просто *во имя* Христа, или Истины, а через доказуемость Истины, как это и должно быть в циклах божественного света."

". . . Свет истинный, который просвещает всякого человека, приходящего в мир" (Иоанн 1:9) делает очевидным со-существование Бога и человека и ненарушимую гармонию этого изначального родства. В его священных пределах слепая случайность места не имеет. Всеоб'емлющая божественная Любовь не пропускает ничего, что нужно для спокойствия каждого чада Божьего. Когда мы всей душой желаем получить и принять тихие сообщения исходящие от Христа, Истины, то они действуют в нашем устроении в качестве целителей всех недугов, идущих вместе с материальным ощущением жизни и желающих притупить все наши Богом-данные способности.

Когда-же, благодаря благотворному действию Христианской Науки, фактически доказано, что человек неотделим от добра, то в каждом сознании уверенно звучит утверждение Путеводца; "Отец во мне и я в Нем." На странице 196 "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy пишет: "нежное, святое ощущение неизменного единения человека с его Творцом в Науке освещает наше нынешнее существование вечным присутствием и влиянием Бога, добра. Оно широко открывает врата спасения от греха, болезни и смерти. Когда появится Жизнь, а Жизнь есть Бог, добро, то мы 'будем подобны Ему' и будем творить дела Христовы."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Opposite Rode a Mysterious Stranger

THE officers of the Institute were untiring in their attentions to all of us. The weather being fine, it was proposed, on our arrival, that we should drive about and see the town, which none of us had visited before. Four barouches were drawn up at the door of our hotel, and into the first of these Mr. La Farge, Mr. Caldwell, the President of the Institute, a mysterious stranger, and I were invited to ascend. I sat in the Queen's place, Mr. La Farge beside me. Opposite rode Mr. Caldwell, full of explanation and courtesy, the ambiguous person beside him. This personage I took to be a high official in the world of the Institute, or of coal or steel. He was a spare, oldish man, with a short, dark, almost unnaturally dark, moustache. Everything he wore, and even his cane, was new; gloves, necktie, hat, suit, never had been worn before, and seemed to oppress the wearer a little. He remained absolutely silent during the drive. . . .

But I was still wondering about the unknown man who had driven with us. He looked, I whispered to myself, as a diamond expert might, if I had ever seen one. There was something intense, observant, in his quiet. His new clothes seemed like a disguise. I inquired of Mr. Beatty, who was the operating angel of our destiny. Mr. Beatty looked at me in wonder—"Why, Winslow Homer, of course." He was amazed that I did not know, had not met him. Until nearly the end of our labors, which, with the entertainment so generously provided, filled every moment of the day and a good deal of the night, Winslow Homer maintained his silent attention to duty. He came and went, voted and endured, until nearly the end, when he became restless, and finally confided to one of the men that he grudged every minute now passing. He had planted nine stands of corn (as models, of course); they would be now exactly ready—that is, just dry and ripe enough for his plan for painting. It was November. They might be ruined by a storm, or be in some way *hors secours*. He also would have liked to depart when, and how, he pleased. The greatest care was being taken to provide everything in the best manner to save us all trouble in leaving. As we walked, for I, too, was a little impatient: "I could have bought my own ticket," said Winslow Homer.

Years later, I was to see the joint collection of water-colors by Sargent, Dodge McKnight, and Homer, with bronzes by Manship, at the beautiful gallery in the rue de l'Épée d'Évêque in Paris after the war. The Winslow Homers were as completely "separate" as Paris is from Maine. They had brought their own atmosphere with them, without losing one breath of it. To me, they had even more than their expected zest as quintessential products of a great artist's native and unalloyed perception. —From "Background With Figures," Autobiography of Cecilia Beaux. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Little Things

IT IS not easy to forget
The gifts good fortune showers,
And willingly we pay what debt
Of gratitude is ours.

But oh, I would not set aside,
Or count as nothing worth,
Treasures more truly sanctified
Than all the wealth of earth!

Laughter, some simple word, a book
Companionable and wise;
That patient, almost-human look
In dogs' adoring eyes.

The silver arrows of the rain,
A daisy's lifted face—
Glories may pass, but these remain
To lend our living grace.

Bright pebbles in a grubby fist,
The peace that sunset brings—
He knows not thankfulness who's missed
The touch of little things!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

Spring Day in Melbourne

I SAW Melbourne in many of its moods, but I liked it best in spring, when the skies were bright, the clouds were high, and the air was as fresh as the crisp green buds on the elms. On days like that the wide bare streets, remorselessly striding on, lost some of their hardness in the play of light and shadow, cloud and sun. Flower-sellers piled their stalls with yellow wattle-blossom and pale brown gum-tips, sweet-smelling boronia and bunches of violets. The river took some blue from the sky and made itself a mirror for the trees along its banks; and as you watched from the bridge, an Eight came round the bend at a paddle, the oar-blades flashing. You might think yourself in Bedford.

But Bedford stops at the river, just as England stops with the clubs. Melbourne is itself, none other. Only Melbourne has those narrow lanes behind the streets of the business quarter, where the carts and the lorries stand in rows, and heavy dray-horses toss their nose-bags, and the warehouses, tall and dark and gloomy, steal all the pavement except one strip, and cosy tea-shops hide themselves in corners, waiting to be looked for. And only Melbourne has the cold gusty wind which rises at dusk, after a sunny day, and brings the rain to drench you and me and the crowds of office workers who pour across Swanston Street, near the City Hall, while the gutters brim over and the pavements throw back the lights in wavy lines and long jagged orange gleams, and the trams clang by.

Those trams! Giants, green and white, charging through miles of lighted streets. They find their way to suburbs so big and so far away that you are ready to believe the entire population of Victoria lives in Greater Melbourne and works in its factories, instead of the five-ninths that actually do.

The tram took me out to dinner; but I found that its puritanically early bedtime forbade its bringing me home again. I had to walk. This was a gain, for it led to discovery. You cannot be in Melbourne long without hearing of the St. Kilda Road, that noble and leafy avenue, four tree-lined ways in one, which leads into the city from the south. And you cannot see it without adding to its admirers. But who told me about its gnomes, who crouch over their braziers selling hot saveloys at midnight? No one. Yet I have eaten worse fare in a worse setting.—THOMAS WOOD, in "Cobbers." (New York: Oxford.)

Prairie Dusk

THE peaks are purpling in the west;
The prairie trail is dim;
And here and there a lonely light
Twinkles around the rim.

PEARL RIGGS CROUCH

Listed Stock Quotations

Ticker Tape Falls Behind Transactions in Active Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Strong Forward Swing in Most Equity Groups

Many Stocks Establish New Highs for Year in Lively Market

By Forrest Price

Biggest market in many months. And prices were highest since last July.

That tells the story of today's stock market.

But not all of it.

Practically every group of equities participated in the upswing.

At times the ticker tape could not keep up with the procession of transactions.

Total sales amounted to about 2,450,000 shares.

Inflation talk may have had something to do with the rise but better business furnished a more solid foundation for the bullish movement.

An analysis prepared by Standard Statistics showed that 256 industrial concerns earned in the first quarter 30.7 per cent more than in the corresponding three months last year.

Industrial issues prominent in the advance included U. S. Steel common and preferred, Bethlehem Steel common and preferred, Inland Steel, Wheeling Steel preferred, Republic Iron & Steel preferred and Mesta Machine. These steel stocks gained from 1 to 4 points.

Other big gainers included Hat Corp. preferred, Union Carbide, General Cable preferred, Gotham Silk Hosiery preferred, Chrysler, U. S. Smelting, Western Union, Westinghouse Electric, Celanese, Cerro de Pasco, United Dyewood preferred, White Motor, Atchison preferred, Union Pacific, Case, Shell Union Oil, Spaulding preferred, Peoples Gas and Bloomenthal preferred.

If inflation talk were a factor in stock movements apparently it has very little influence on bonds. U. S. Governments and high-grade corporation loans, supposed to slide off on the appearance of inflation, held fairly steady. Secondary bonds improved.

In sympathy with the stock market advance cotton had a moderate rise. The grains also were higher, influenced by inflation talk and higher stock market prices.

There is decided encouragement to be found in several fundamental factors affecting business and finance. And these seem to outweigh hampering legislative influences.

One of these favorable developments is the increase in residential building construction permits, as shown in figures for April, just made public. There has been very little new building of this order in the last five years until recently.

Another encouraging development is the increase in machine tool orders. It is estimated that the next two months will see an increase of 40 per cent over last year.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; buying spurt sharpest since last July.

Bonds: Firm; secondary issues push forward.

Curb: Higher; oils and metals in demand.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; sterling exhibits strength.

Cotton: Higher; trade and Wall Street buying.

Sugar: Higher; Wall Street buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; sympathy with stocks.

Corn: Strong; rains delay planting.

Cattle: Slow, steady, top $13.25.

Hogs: Active, 5-10 higher, top $9.40.

Foreign

London: A cheerful tone prevailed on the Stock Exchange today and prices were firm. Oil shares were the most active on the good Shell dividend, while British funds and industrial issues were supported on better trade returns. Gold mining shares and home rails eased as transatlantic issues showed a good tendency. The market closed firm.

Paris: A general advance, which left only Rentes sagging, prevailed in an active session on the Bourse today. International, French industrials, rubber and metal shares all showed appreciable advances, which were partially strengthened by the end of the Franco-Russian conversations. The market closed moderately active.

Berlin: After a firm opening dullness developed on the Boerse today due to the lack of orders. The closing was quiet.

Dividend Declarations

Reduced

Company	Div.	Payable	Stock of Record
National Biscuit	40c	Q July 15	June 14

Regular

[illegible]	60c	Q July 1	June 14
[illegible]	90c	Q July 2	June 5
[illegible]	$1.75	Q July 2	June 5
[illegible]	$2.25	Q July 15	June 15
[illegible] Ohio Telephone	$1.25	Q July 1	June 15
Brown Co Hydro-Electric Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 10
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 10
Buffalo Niagara and E Pwr 6.4 pf	40c	Q July 1	June 15
Do $5 1st pf	$1.25	Q Aug. 1	July 15
Great North Paper	25c	Q June 1	May 20
Int Ocean Tel Co.	$1.50	Q July 1	June 29
Monroe Chem pf	$7½c	Q July 1	June 15
New York Mutual Tel Co	75c	S July 1	June 29
N Y Transp	50c	Q June 28	June 14
Northwestern Tel Co	$1.50	S July 1	June 15
Ohio&Miss Tel Co	$2.50	A July 1	June 15
Pacific & Atlantic Tel Co	50c	S July 1	June 15
Pennsylvania Water & Power Co	$1.25	Q June 15	May 24
Southern Pacific	25c	Q June 15	May 31

Commodities Moderately Active

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Cotton advanced moderately today with forward positions going into new high ground for the movement on commission house buying in sympathy with firmness of stocks and wheat. Buyers were rather cautious, however, when the advance extended to 11.97 for July and 12.02 for March or to net gains of 4 to 5 points. The market was holding at about these levels at the beginning of the last hour.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 16	Last May 15
37½	32	1.20†	Abraham & Str	30	37½	37½	37½	
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	3500	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼
33½	28¼	.2	Adams Millis	800	32¾	31¼	32¾	31¼
11¾	8	..	Addressograph	1300	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11¼
8¾	4½	..	Advance Rumely	800	8¾	7⅞	8½	7½
8⅜	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
135½	104⅜	3	Air Reduction	2800	13.3	130¾	130¾	132
1	⅞	..	Airway Elec App	200	1	1	1	⅞
20¼	15⅝	.80†	Alaska-Juneau	2900	17¾	17	17¾	17
12¾	6⅜	7	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	100	11½	11½	11½	12¼
1⅞	¾	..	Alleg Crp (h)	900	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
7	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	800	4	3¾	4	
6½	2	..	Allegh pf ww XI (h)	100	3½	3½	3½	
151⅛	125	.6	Allied Chem	5400	151⅞	149⅞	151	150
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	124¾	124½	124¾	124¼
20¾	12	..	Allis Chalmers	4500	20¾	18½	20⅜	18⅞
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	800	18⅞	18⅝	18½	18¼
3⅜	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	1200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
33	26¼	2	Amal Leather pf	800	31	30¼	31	30
70	48½	2	Amerada	3800	70	68	69¾	67½
57¾	42	2	Am Ag Ch Del	200	52	51	51	53½
27¾	13½	..	Am Bank Note	1100	26¼	26	26¼	25⅝
64¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	80	62¼	62	62	62
13⅞	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	5500	13	12½	12¾	13
120¾	57⅝	..	Am Crys Sug pf	200	117	111⅜	111⅜	118
29⅜	21	.80†	Am Brake S&F	800	26½	26	26½	25⅞
125	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	124	124	124	122
126⅛	110	4†	Am Can	3900	126⅛	125⅞	126	125¼
20¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	900	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15
45⅝	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	1100	37½	36½	37½	36½
13⅛	8	..	Am Chain	100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
85⅛	38	..	Am Chain pf	100	78	78	78	
84¾	66	3†	Am Chicle	200	84¼	84	84	85
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	1800	24½	24	24⅜	23½
3	1½	..	Am Encaustic T	333	2200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5⅛	2	..	Am & For Pow	1500	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
25⅜	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	900	19½	19¼	19½	19
20	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	17½	16	17½	
8½	3⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	600	7¼	6¾	7¼	7¼
13	8⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	500	10	9½	9⅞	
25¾	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	25⅜	25	25	25
32½	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	600	31¾	31½	31⅝	31½
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	900	4	3⅞	4	4⅛
37¾	28⅝	6	Am Ice pf	700	35¼	33¼	35¼	35
7⅞	4½	..	Am International	1300	7½	7	7½	7
6	1¾	..	Am La Pf pf (h)	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	3500	14½	13¼	14	13⅝
56½	32	..	Am Loco pf	800	46½	45	46½	
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	1400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
9¼	4½	..	Am Mach M ct	800	8½	8¼	8½	
20⅞	13¼	..	Am Metal	1100	20¼	19¾	20¼	19⅛
23¾	18½	.80	Am Mach&Fy	8600	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22¾
30⅛	24	1½	Am News	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	
4⅛	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	2200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝
23⅛	8¾	..	Am P&L 5% pf	4400	21⅞	19⅞	20⅜	20⅛
27⅞	10⅛	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	3600	26	23⅜	25	24
16⅛	10⅛	..	Am Radiator	12300	15¼	14⅜	15¼	14⅜
150	134½	7	Am Radiator pf	10	148⅛	148½	148½	150
24	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	4800	20¾	19¾	20½	19⅜
7½	6⅝	4	Am Safety Razor	400	75	74½	75	74½
8⅜	4½	..	Am Sealing	2400	8¾	8	8⅜	8⅛
24⅜	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	600	22¾	22	22¼	22¼
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	60	24	22½	23½	21½
46⅜	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	10800	45⅝	44¼	45½	44
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	400	138½	138½	138½	
74	63	3†	Am Snuff	400	72½	72¼	72¼	73½
86	72½	5	Am Tobacco	1100	86	84½	85½	84½
88	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	3400	88	86¾	87⅛	86½
18¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	4500	14⅞	14½	14⅜	14
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	400	36¾	36	36½	35¾
70½	55½	2	Am Sugar Ref	600	64¾	64	64¾	63¾
140½	126	3	Am Sug Ref pf	300	139	139	139	139
120¾	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	16200	120¾	119½	119¾	119½
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	400	4¾	4¼	4¾	
19¾	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	200	15⅞	15	15⅞	13¾
14	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	1400	11½	11⅛	11¼	11
64¼	48	6	Am Wat1pf	400	64½	62	62	63½
9¼	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	2400	9¾	7	7	6¾
45⅛	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	800	44¼	42	43¾	42
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	600	4⅞	4	4⅞	3½
4⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	600	4¾	4½	4¾	4
43½	31	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	400	43½	41	43½	
17	8	..	Anaconda Cop	25700	17⅞	15¾	17⅛	15¼
23⅜	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	900	23⅜	22½	23	22
17⅝	12⅜	.60	Anchor Cap	1400	14	13¼	13⅞	13¼
109	101	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	103½	103½	103½	101
6⅜	3⅛	..	Andes Copper	900	6⅜	6	6	6⅛
42¾	36	..	Archer Daniels	200	41¼	40¼	40½	40⅜
106½	97	7	Armour Del pf	200	103¼	103	103¼	102
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	5200	4	3⅞	4	3¾
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	1500	62½	62½	62½	62
110	83	..	Armour Ill pf	100	100	100	100	
6¾	4	..	Arnold Constable	400	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
4⅜	3¾	13†	Artloom Corp	100	5	5	5	
13⅜	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	9¾	9	9⅛	8⅞
58⅜	35¾	2e	Atchison T&SF	8800	43½	42⅛	43⅛	42
86⅝	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	400	80½	78¾	80½	76¾
37⅛	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	6600	24½	24	24	23⅜
28	21⅜	..	Atl Refining	12400	28	26¾	27¾	26½
43⅜	32¾	2e	Atlas Powder	1900	44½	43⅜	43⅞	42
112	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	40	111¼	111	111	111½
79¼	15	..	Auburn Auto	400	22¼	20	22	20½
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	300	6	5⅞	5⅞	
5⅝	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	1500	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	14800	3¼	3	3¼	3
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin L (h)	4400	15⅞	14⅛	14⅜	14¾
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	7200	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	13⅜
17⅞	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
42¼	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	40½	40½	40⅝	40
40¾	32½	..	Barker Bros pf	80	37	37	37	37¼
44⅝	37½	4a	Bayuk Cig	100	40¾	40¼	40¾	
10⅝	5⅝	..	Barnsdall A	44800	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10¼
19	15¾	.50h	Beatrice Cream	400	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½
83½	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	100	82	82	82	
13½	11⅛	.50h	Belding Hem	1200	12¾	12½	12¾	12⅝
117½	83	7.02	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	90	90	90	
17½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	2600	15¾	14¾	15⅛	14¾
17⅝	15¾	2	Beneficial Ind Ln	1300	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	17
38¼	34	1½	Best & Co	1400	37	36¾	37	36½
34⅜	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	5400	27½	26	27¼	25⅞
77¾	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	400	70	66½	69	66
26½	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	120	19⅞	18½	19¼	19¼
13⅞	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	1100	12	11½	11⅞	11¼
58½	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	50	58½	53	58½	62½
10	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	5400	8¾	8½	8¼	8¼
50⅞	49¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	56¼	53	55	55
98	96	4†	Bon Ami A	120	95½	95⅜	95⅜	96
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	3400	23⅞	23¼	23¼	24
35½	28¼	1.50	Borg Warner	3800	36	34⅜	36	34½
31	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	7800	30¼	29½	30⅛	29¼
107⅜	91	10b	Bridgeport Brass	N64300	10¾	10⅛	10⅜	10¼
37	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	2800	36⅛	36½	36½	36⅛
36¼	31¼	2†	Bristol Myers	500	31½	31	31½	30¾
44½	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	900	39⅞	39¼	39⅛	38½
97¼	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	97	97	97	97
3½	1⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	400	2⅛	2	2⅛	1½
31⅞	14	2	Brooklyn Q pf	300	19	18	19	
58½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	56¼	56	56	
60	53	3	Brown Shoe	100	59	59	59	59¾
6⅞	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	2200	6⅛	6⅛	6¾	6¼
13	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1400	12⅝	12½	12½	12¼
82	62⅝	2	Bucyrus E pf	80	82	81¼	82	82
5¼	1¼	..	Budd Mfg	1600	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3½
33	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	60	27	27	27	26
4⅜	2⅛	..	Budd Wheel	1400	4¾	4⅛	4⅜	4
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf	60	5¾	5¼	5⅜	5¼
15	8¼	..	Bullard	400	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	11¼
17⅜	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	6600	17⅜	16¾	17	16⅝
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	400	11½	10¾	10¾	11¼
2⅝	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1¾	⅝	..	Butterick (h)	100	¾	¾	¾	
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	800	16⅜	15¾	15⅞	15½
42½	34	1½	Calif Packing	1300	34½	34	34⅛	34⅛
1¼	½	..	Callahan Z & L	1000	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
4⅛	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	1200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3½
11⅝	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	2300	13	11⅜	12¾	11¼
16⅝	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	500	10½	10¼	10½	10½
13¾	9⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	3500	11⅜	11	11⅜	10¾
36	30½	2	Cannon Mills	300	32	32	32	
8⅛	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	1500	8	7½	8	7⅜
39	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	10	39	38½	38½	39
63	45¾	..	Case Thresh	11500	61	58½	60	58½
99¾	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	100	98	97½	98	
48⅜	36½	1½	Caterpillar Trac	23500	49¾	48⅛	49⅜	47⅞
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	29500	25¼	22⅛	24½	21⅞
4⅜	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	300	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
3½	1¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	500	2½	2⅜	2½	
25½	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	20	21	20½	21	
29	14¼	1½	Central Aguirre	700	28¾	28½	28½	28½
55½	34	..	Central RR of NJ	400	42	40	41	34
63¾	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	32500	59⅞	58⅜	59	57¾
6⅝	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	400	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
44¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	400	39½	39	39½	6
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	1500	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞	43¼
45⅝	37½	2.30	Ches & Ohio	2700	44	43⅜	43⅝	42
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West(h)	800	⅞	¾	⅞	
4½	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	300	2	2	2	2
3	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	1	1	1	
4¾	⅜	..	Chi Mil2& St P pf	1000	1⅜	1½	1½	1½
5⅝	2⅜	..	Chi & N'western	700	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
7⅝	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1200	7½	7	7⅜	7
33	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	2300	34	32	33¾	31⅜
2⅜	1	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	500	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
4	1½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
4¼	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	700	2½	2	2½	2
29¾	23½	2	Chickasha Cot O	400	27½	27	27½	26½
4⅝	9	..	Chile Copper	9000	17½	16¼	17½	16½
47⅝	31	1†	Chrysler	47500	49¾	48¾	49¾	48⅝
24	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	23⅞	23¾	23¾	23½
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	99¾	99¼	99¾	100
15	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	300	13¼	13¼	13¼	12¼
5	3¼	..	City Stores N	500	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
28½	23¾	1	Cluett Peabody	200	28	28	28	
44⅞	36	3	Coca Cola	700	208½	207½	208¼	207½
85⅝	53⅜	3	Colgate-Palm-P	2500	18½	15⅜	16½	15⅞
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	104½	104½	104½	
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	200	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55½
15¾	9	..	Collins & Aikman	6500	13	11⅞	12⅞	11¾
7½	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	10	7	7	7	7
5½	1½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	10	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	550	13	10¾	10⅞	13¼
19⅝	10⅜	..	Colo & Southern	100	14½	14	14½	14¾
15½	2	..	Colo & So 1pf	30	14	13	13½	
13	6⅜	..	Colo & So 2pf	20	9¾	9¾	9¾	
7¾	3¾	..	Columbia Gas	17300	6⅝	6¼	6½	6⅜
68	32½	6	Columbia G pf A	100	68	67½	67½	
54⅜	34½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	13500	55¼	54	54¼	54⅜
64½	67	4	Columbian Carb	6500	85⅞	83	85⅞	84¼
47¼	39½	2	Comm Credit	8500	46	44¾	46	44⅛
59¾	52¼	5	Comm Cred A	4500	59¾	59½	59¾	59⅛
118¼	103⅜	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	350	118¼	117¼	118	117⅜
32½	29	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	400	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	32½
33	29½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	660	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜	32½
66⅜	56¼	2†	Comm Inv Tr	3500	66½	64⅞	66½	64⅞
115½	111	8k	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¼
22—	17⅜	.85†	Comm Solvents	11500	21⅛	20½	21¼	20¼
3⅝	¾	..	Comwlth & So	3300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
45½	29⅛	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	4400	43	42	43	41¼
12m	9	..	Congress Cigar	2300	14⅞	12	14⅞	12
34⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1000	34½	34⅛	34¼	34
7½	4	..	Consol Film Ind	800	4¼	4	4¼	4
22½	15½	.50g	Consol Film I pf	1300	16½	15⅞	16	16
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	1700	8⅞	7¾	8⅛	7⅞
24⅞	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	19000	23⅜	22½	22⅝	22¼
96¼	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	1300	92½	92	92¼	92½
9⅞	5⅛	..	Consol Oil	55000	10¼	9¼	10¼	9¼
112	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	500	110⅞	110¼	110⅞	
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4½
1¼	½	..	Consol Textitile	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	
82	71	6½	Con Cigr pr pf ww	40	78	78	78	76
12⅜	9¾	..	Container A	1400	10¾	10½	10½	10¼
5⅝	3½	..	Con'ental B	1500	3⅜	3⅛	3½	3½
6¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	3500	6	5¼	5⅞	
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	2000	⅞	¾	¾	¾
54	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	1000	53½	52½	53½	
78	62¼	2.40	Cont Can	4500	76	74⅜	76	74⅝
9½	7	.15b	Cont Dia Fibre	2000	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅛
35	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	3500	34⅝	34½	34⅝	35
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	3300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
21⅜	15⅞	.12½b	Cont Oil	17500	22¼	21¼	22⅛	21⅜
48½	41⅜	3	Corn Exchange	400	44½	44¼	44¼	
74½	62	3	Corn Products	4500	74⅞	73¾	74½	74½
6⅞	4½	..	Coty	1300	6	5¾	5¾	5½
39⅝	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	500	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
16¾	12½	..	Crosley Radio	800	16	15½	15⅝	16
33½	23⅞	1	Crown Cork & S	1600	33⅞	33	33⅛	33
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zellerback	900	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
25⅛	14	..	Crucible Steel	700	20	17	20	18½
68	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	300	59	59	59	57
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	400	1½	1⅛	1½	1⅛
10	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	8½	8½	8½	9
8½	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	2500	8¾	8	8	8½
80⅜	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	460	79	78¼	78⅞	78¼
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	41¼	41⅛	41½	41
22⅝	15	..	Curtis Publishg	1000	22½	22⅛	22½	22
102¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	2200	102	101⅞	101⅞	101⅜
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1900	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
10½	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3500	8½	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜
70	64	.8	Cushman S	100	70	70	70	
22	16	..	Cutler Hammer	2300	21⅞	21½	21⅜	21½
31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	12500	29¾	28¾	29⅛	28½
26	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	300	25	25	25	24½
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	9500	31⅜	30½	31½	30½
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	4200	15¼	14¾	14⅜	14¾
4⅜	1½	..	Denver R G pf	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
82	63	4	Detroit Edison	400

Bank Bill Seen as Establishing Political Control Over Credits

Money Stability Discussion Urged By Canadian Bank

Royal Bank Thinks Britain and U. S. Should Take Definite Step

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Pressure of American business on the English trade structure is considered in some financial quarters as exerting as great a force for international currency stabilization as the "threat and challenge" hurled this week by Secretary Morgenthau of the Treasury.

Evidence of Pressure

Evidence of American business pressure is shown in foreign trade figures. Since 1926 this country has exported goods annually averaging $561,000,000 more in value than that of commodity imports. A great portion of those exports have constituted the import surplus of Great Britain.

The Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, in its current letter, says: "It is inevitable that if Great Britain is to continue to absorb excess goods from the United States, quotas for other countries must be smaller than would otherwise be the case.

"Certainly, the record would indicate that the time has come for the United States to make substantial concessions on goods from the Empire."

The trend of triangle trade between England, Canada and the United States was pointed out in a Department of Commerce report for March, which gave aggregate imports into the Dominion for the month as $48,176,831, the United States accounting for 65 per cent and the United Kingdom for 18.8 per cent.

British Trade Drops

The American proportion was 7.8 per cent in excess of March of last year while the British share declined 8.5 per cent.

Unlike the Anglo-Canadian-U. S. triangle, European gold bloc nations, sterling countries and others encounter trade tension because of unbalanced monies and prices.

The Canadian bank asks why these gold bloc nations, and such countries as Germany and Italy, hesitate to stabilize their currencies.

Two fairly obvious reasons, it is said, are: "Throughout Europe it is generally believed that the United States contemplates further devaluation; Great Britain refuses to give up her free hand in dealing with currency problems."

The bank continues: "Nevertheless, it must be recognized that the moment has come for the discussion of stabilization on a gold basis. . . . Great Britain should recognize that the moment is propitious for a dramatic act of world leadership."

G. M. Overseas Sales Reach a New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, May 16

A NEW high level has been reached by the overseas sales of General Motors car and truck units for the first four months of 1935, according to a report just issued.

The total of 93,908 units compares with 59,817 in 1934. April sales totaled 24,599 compared with 26,696 in March and 20,201 a year ago.

These figures include sales of the Corporation's American, Canadian, English and German products in the 104 countries, outside of the United States and Canada, which comprise the overseas territory.

Sales of the Vauxhall car and the Bedford truck in the British Isles, and of the Opel and Blitz products in Germany contributed substantially to the total, but the most encouraging growth has come from the sale of American made cars in the South American, Far Eastern, Australasian, and South African areas. Considerable strength was also shown in Belgium, during April, as a consequence of the readjustment in the internal Belgian economy.

Service Says Wages Too High Relative To National Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—Declaring that the unemployment situation has tended to grow worse instead of better, the Alexander Hamilton Institute stresses that the solution of the problem depends upon the adjustment of wage rates to the level of the national income.

The number of persons unemployed in this country in March, the latest month for which figures are available was 13,120,000, according to the institute. This represented a decrease of 221,000 from the February figure but an increase of 76,000 over the figure for March last year.

"Unemployment in March this year was greater than in October, 1935," the bulletin says. "The unemployment situation has thus tended to grow worse instead of better, since the short period of improvement after the bank panic in March, 1933. That improvement occurred before the Government's measures to reduce unemployment were generally in effect. This indicates that these measures blocked re-employment instead of stimulating it, in view of the fact that natural economic forces have been working for a reduction in unemployment since that time.

"The solution of the unemployment problem depends upon the adjustment of wage rates to the level of the national income. As long as wage rates are arbitrarily maintained above this level, unemployment will continue to be as serious a matter as it has been since the time when the codes provided for the sharp increase in wage rates to the level which now prevails."

Big Wyoming Well Yields Rich Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASPER, Wyo., May 16—Termed the most prolific flow of high-gravity crude oil ever encountered in the history of drilling for petroleum, a "wildcat" well drilled last week on the Big Medicine Bow Dome, Carbon County, Wyoming, yielded at the rate of 4000 barrels daily.

The clear, golden crude oil tested 63 degrees gravity, which is approximately gasoline, and could be consumed readily by internal combustion motors. The well is regarded as the most significant development in Wyoming petroleum annals since the discovery of oil at Salt Creek. The sand has depth of between 5299 and 5361 feet.

Joint operators of the well are the Ohio Oil Company and the California Oil Company (Rocky Mountain subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of California). Big Medicine Bow Dome is six miles south of Allen, Wyo., railhead on the Union Pacific line.

Omnibus Banking Bill Called Political Weapon by Publisher

Muir Declares President's Proposed Power Would Take Away All Independence of Reserve Board —Means Political Control and Inflation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 16—Speaking before the annual convention of the National Metal Trades Association here, Malcolm Muir, president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, declared last night that Title II of the omnibus banking bill would made it possible for the present Administration and others following it to obtain complete control of the Federal Reserve Board and that enactment would establish political control over credits. "This is the most portentous piece of legislation offered with a reasonable possibility of enactment within the memory of anyone now living," he stated.

Directing his attack principally at Title II of the proposed act, Mr. Muir stated: "It is Title II that gives bankers, businessmen and economists grave concern. For this part of the act would deliver to this Administration and to every subsequent Administration that shall have its headquarters at the White House, complete control over our banking system. This means not only the regulation of currency, which is the proper function of the National Administration, and to every subsection of credit which is the proper function of a nonpolitical body. And the proposed law gives the Federal Reserve Board a particular mandate to so manage credit and currency as to regulate the business of the country in such a fashion as the Administration may deem advisable or expedient."

Method of Control

In explaining how complete presidential control of the Federal Reserve Board could be achieved under the proposed act, and wherein it differs from the present system, Mr. Muir said: "Under the present law, the President appoints the members of the Federal Reserve Board, subject to approval of Congress, each to serve for 12 years and removable only for cause. He also designates as governor of the Reserve Board one of the appointed members. If the President later decides to demote the governor, the demoted governor still remains a member of the board. Under this system it is practically impossible for the entire membership of the board to be the personal appointees of any one President and at least a measure of independence from political domination is therefore maintained.

"Unsatisfactory as this often is," Mr. Muir continued, "compare it with what the new bill proposes. The new bill provides for the appointment of the members of the Reserve Board by the President to serve for 12 years as at present, and it empowers the President to appoint, without approval of Congress, anyone of the members of the Federal Reserve Board to act as governor, to serve at the pleasure of the President. But here is the catch. If the governor is deposed by the President, he automatically is dropped as a member of the board. Thus, by appointing a new governor of the board each day and dismissing him the next, the President could reconstitute the entire board within one week. All semblance of independence or of an impartial board would immediately pass out of the picture. This political domination would extend throughout the Federal Reserve System and the District Federal Reserve Banks."

Inflation Seen Under Act

"Boiled down to its essence," Mr. Muir explained, "the true meaning of the proposed act is that any Administration could force the district reserve banks to buy government bonds in any quantity to finance any social or economic experiment that it could induce Congress to authorize."

"President Roosevelt recently and for the first time publicly demanded the passage of this bill, basing his argument primarily on the ground that it is urgently needed as a recovery measure," Mr. Muir said. "The President and Governor Eccles," he continued, "are the only advocates of the measure to stress the notion that the act will stimulate recovery. Since the President gives no explanation of why this bill will aid recovery, let us examine it for a moment to see if his statement appears to have any justification. Unless the powers given to the Administration under this bill were used deliberately and coercively to produce inflation, the bill would add nothing to the available credit for commerce and industry and could do nothing to help the flow of credit or stimulate the need of it in the future.

"These funds," Mr. Muir added, "are now available at ridiculously low rates of interest. Frequently at a fraction of 1 per cent. The only way credit can stimulate recovery is for some one to make use of it. Urgent buying needs totaling billions of dollars are strangled because corporations and individuals of good credit standing are afraid to borrow money and embark on new ventures. This is due to just such uncertainties as this threat of political control of our banking system. If there is any emergency demanding this legislation, it is purely political. Its influence on recovery would be wholly destructive."

Mr. Muir closed by saying that a sound banking system needed:

"1. A unified national banking system under government regulation with commercial banking, savings banking, investment banking and trust company business segregated so that each may serve its own field in its natural way.

"2. The strict limitation of the issuance of bank charters controlled by a nonpolitical board.

"3. The organization of a single bank examination department as far removed as possible from political influence."

News Notes—Union of South Africa

(Selected from reports by Monitor correspondents and government surveys)

Economic Position—Owing to high prices for gold, South Africa has reached an economic position comparable to that which prevailed in the predepression period, according to a report from the United States Commercial Attaché at Johannesburg. The annual official budget statement shows that income resulting from the premium of gold gave the South African Government an estimated surplus of £2,253,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1935, permitting the distribution of benefits totaling £2,150,000 during the course of the next 12 months. Production in all branches of industry is on the increase, unemployment is waning, and trade in general has revived.

* * *

Iron and Steel Output—Noteworthy activity in South Africa's iron and steel industry during the current year is indicated in a report to the United States Department of Commerce. Production during the first two months of the year exceeded 27,000 tons, a total which shows that the works were running to practically full capacity as far as heavy steel production is concerned. The sheet works are now in operation, and the first corrugated iron sheets, large quantities of which are consumed in South Africa, have come "off the line."

* * *

Railroad Development—An extensive development program is planned by the South African Railways and Harbors Department during the current fiscal year, according to a report to the United States Department of Commerce. The total estimated expenditures for the year are £30,762,683, which sum is substantially higher than was spent last year. The demands incident to the improved trade situation have necessitated the provision of extra funds for the road motor services, which will increase its mileage.

* * *

Company Registrations—The registration of about 1200 companies in the Union of South Africa in 1934, with a record amount of nominal capital, reflected the favorable economic conditions prevailing during the year, according to the United States Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg. The number of companies registered was nearly twice as great as in 1932, and compared with about 850 registered in 1933. There were 12 foreign companies registered in 1934, involving a nominal capital of £1,999,000.

* * *

Expenditures of Mines—Improvement in the activity of the South African mining industry in 1934 resulted in an appreciable increase in wages paid and supplies purchased in that period, as compared with the preceding year, according to a report to the United States Department of Commerce. The estimated total revenue of gold, coal, diamond and other mines in the Union during the year was £77,500,000. Of this amount a total of £45,677,319 was expended for wages and stores, an increase of £6,380,000 over 1933.

* * *

Electric Refrigerators—South Africa is a steadily expanding market for electric refrigerators, according to a report to the United States Department of Commerce. It is estimated that about 15,000 units were imported into the Union during the last year. Practically all of the refrigerators imported are of American origin. Of late, an increasing number of reconditioned refrigerators are finding their way into South Africa. These are advertised as "practically new" and are sold at auction.

* * *

Leather Imports—Leather exports from the United States to the Union of South Africa during 1934 were valued at almost as much as the aggregate trade during the three preceding years, according to the Commerce Department's Leather Division. This trade in 1931 was valued at $83,199, dropping slightly to $74,177 in the following year but increasing to $196,912 in 1933 and, further, to a value of $377,986 in 1934.

* * *

Corn Shipments—The first shipment of corn from South Africa to Japan recently left Cape Town when a chartered vessel took 4800 tons for delivery to Japanese importers, according to a report to the United States Department of Commerce. It is hoped this shipment is the forerunner of a substantial trade in South African corn.

* * *

Paper From Bagasse—A new departure in paper manufacture will be initiated in Durban, South Africa, some time this year, says the United States Vice-Consul. A factory is to be erected to produce wrapping and writing paper from bagasse, the cane refuse from sugar mills. It is reported that this will be the first paper factory in the world to manufacture paper from bagasse on a commercial scale. The new machinery will cost about $1,000,000.

Banking Bill Critic

Malcolm Muir
President of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc.

Britain's Foreign Trade Shows Good Gain During April

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—The following are the Board of Trade figures for the month of April: Total imports, £59,840,000; exports of British products, £33,000,000; re-exports, £4,200,000; total exports, £37,200,000; excess of imports, £22,640,000.

Compared with April, 1934, changes were as follows:

Exports, British goods..increased	£2,900,000
Re-exports, for. goods decreased	819,000
Total exports .....increased	£2,081,000
Total imports .....increased	3,510,000
Excess of imports.....increased	£1,429,000

Trade for April, 1935, compared as follows with April, 1934, and April, 1933:

	1935	1934	1933
Exports, British goods—	£33,000,000	£30,100,000	£26,395,000
Re-exports, foreign goods—	4,200,000	5,019,000	3,538,000
Total exports—	£37,200,000	£35,119,000	£29,933,000
Total imports—	59,840,000	56,330,000	51,151,000
Excess of imports—	£22,640,000	£21,211,000	£21,218,000

Trade for the first four months of the calendar year compares as follows with the corresponding period of 1934 and 1933:

	1935	1934	1933
Exports, British goods—	£138,498,000	£124,812,000	£116,115,000
Re-exports, foreign goods—	18,112,000	19,923,000	16,142,000
Total exports—	£156,610,000	£144,735,000	£132,257,000
Imports—	236,157,000	239,988,000	210,072,000
Excess of imports—	£81,547,000	£95,253,000	£77,815,000

Exports of British products in recent months make the following comparisons:

	1935	1934	1933
April	£33,000,000	£30,100,000	£26,395,000
March	35,952,000	33,069,000	32,551,000
Feb.	34,700,000	30,060,000	27,927,000
Jan.	39,481,000	31,600,000	29,205,000

The largest monthly exports total since the war was £137,451,904 in July, 1920.

Imports show the following comparisons with other months:

	1935	1934	1933
April	£59,840,000	£56,330,000	£51,151,000
March	60,509,000	61,970,000	56,346,000
Feb.	56,302,000	57,354,000	49,077,000
Jan.	61,931,000	64,700,000	54,124,000

The largest surplus of imports since the war was £87,543,136, in January, 1919, the smallest, £685,512, in February, 1922.

Considerable Drop In Bank Clearings

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—In contrast with the recent upward trend bank clearings showed a considerable decline last week, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

Total clearances for the 22 leading cities were $4,724,753,000 compared with $4,991,490,000 for the corresponding period last year. In comparison with the previous week the figure showed a loss of $1,518,164,000.

New York clearings were $3,013,025,000, a decrease of 10.3 per cent from the 1934 volume. The aggregate for other centers was $1,711,728,000, an increase of 4.8 per cent.

The heaviest losses were shown at New York and Boston. Philadelphia and some other centers showed moderate declines. At only a few points was the increase in excess of 10 per cent. Kansas City and Seattle had gains exceeding that figure.

Chicago clearings were $255,100,000 contrasted with $233,900,000 last year.

U. S. Silver Policy Deplored by China

SHANGHAI, May 16 (AP)—America's silver purchasing policy is causing a severe drain on China's silver reserves and a sharp contraction of the nation's currency and credit, the Ministry of Finance states.

China's economic welfare has continued to decline since the world depression and "especially since the American silver policy raised silver above general commodity prices," said an official report on the two preceding fiscal years, signed by H. S. Kung, Minister of Finance.

It painted a generally gloomy picture of China's finances. Mr. Kung disclosed the National Government has reached "the unfortunate position" of being forced each year to depend upon its borrowings to meet current expenditures.

He said military expenses take virtually half of the Government's revenues. There was a deficit of nearly 100,000,000 Mexican dollars for the fiscal year 1932-33 and of nearly 150,000,000 Mexican dollars for the 1933-34 period.

71 Congressmen Sign Petition To End Process Tax

Cotton Exports to All Countries Except Sweden Drop—Volume Off 50 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Stark figures on declining cotton exports were released yesterday by the Department of Commerce. Simultaneously, Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (D) of Massachusetts presented a petition at the White House signed by 71 congressmen for removal of the cotton processing tax.

The cotton figures showed the greatest decline that has been reported to date. In the nine months ended April 30, cotton exports amounted only to 3,896,000 bales, as against 6,495,000 bales in the corresponding cotton season for the previous year. The decline in value was considerably less than the decline in volume. For the cotton season ended April 30, the exports were valued at $265,709,000, whereas in the previous season they were valued at $355,778,000.

Differ as to Causes

These decreases took place during a period when world trade generally was improving, and exports of American manufactured products went up well over one third. The trend was slightly less in the very latest figures. Export of cotton in April were 323,000 bales, valued at $21,247,000 against 318,000 bales valued at $21,209,000 in March, and 387,000 bales valued at $23,947,000 in April, 1934.

Wide disagreement exists over the most powerful causes of this severe decline in cotton exports. Critics of the Administration's policy declare that the boost in price, with a fixed and maintained arbitrary price, has choaked off exports. Supporters insist that foreign consumers are using up stocks they had stored when prices were at rock bottom, far below the farmer's cost of production; that increasing nationalism abroad has stimulated production of cotton substitutes; that the effects of an exclusive tariff policy are cumulative, with prospective purchasers of American cotton increasingly unable to pay in the only possible permanent way—in goods.

Volume Off 5 P. C.

However, the impact of these reasons is distributed, the object fact remains that American cotton exports to every single important country declined this year, with the sole exception of Sweden, and the total volume decline was about 52 per cent.

Effects of higher-priced cotton were at the base of the congressional petition against the processing tax. Reciting that the cotton textile industry is in a critical condition, with thousands thrown out of work because of mill closings, the congressmen—mostly from industrial districts, said in part:

"The seriousness of the situation is partly due to the extremely burdensome cotton processing tax. The burden of carrying this load has proved too much for one industry and, as a result, it defeats the object sought—the recovery of the nation."

Belgium Cuts Duty On Lard From U. S.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—An unexpected fruit of the reciprocal tariff policy came down from the tree when Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, called at the State Department to announce a 50 per cent cut on duties on American lard imported into Belgium.

Although a generous quota of lard was granted the United States by Belgium in the reciprocal treaty recently signed, the present concession is in addition.

It amounts to a reduction from 100 francs to 50 francs per 100 kilos, making the Belgian import charge approximately three fourths of a cent per pound. Since American exports of lard to Belgium are very heavy, substantial benefits to farm producers are contemplated.

SEC Gets Reports Of Large Salaries

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., president of Gannett Company, Inc., was shown by his company's report to the Securities Commission today to have received remuneration of $64,370 last year.

Other large salaries reported included George M. Verity, Middletown, Ohio, $63,000 as chairman of the board of American Rolling Mill Company, and Charles R. Hook, Middletown, president, $54,000.

C. A. Hight, Boston, as president of the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company, received $55,210.

John McKinlay, Chicago, was paid $60,000 as president of Marshall Field & Company.

J. D. Tew, Hudson, O., as president of the B. F. Goodrich Company, received $60,142.

U. S. Business Failures Sharply Lower for Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—With one exception, no full week since September last has shown so few business failures in the United States as in the latest report. The number, according to the records of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended last Thursday, May 9, was 218, compared with 244 and 249, respectively, for the two preceding weeks, and 222 a year ago. The exception was early in March this year, when the number was 216. Insolvencies with liabilities of $5000 and over in each instance numbered 126 for the latest week, against 131 such defaults in the week previous and 130 a year ago.

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SEE PAGE 13

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

A Schoolboy Visits Japan

By **Hugh Sherwin Rose**

A TRIP to the Orient seems a remote but delightful possibility to most schoolboys, and when I found that my vacation last year was to be spent crossing the Pacific Ocean and visiting Japan and China, I believe I must have felt a little bit as Marco Polo did when his father told him to get ready to go with him to distant Cathay. It seemed to me as if whole pages of story-book experience were about to come true.

First there was the ocean crossing on a sturdy motor vessel, with friendly sailors willing to explain many things about boats and navigation which are strange and mysterious to landsmen.

We had pretty good weather while crossing, with the exception of one gale. It started about six o'clock in the morning. I noticed that the wind was shrieking and howling and our window was bespattered with spray.

I got up, put my clothes on, went downstairs to breakfast and then went on deck. We were in a "point eleven" gale, the sailors said—point twelve being the highest. The wind, as estimated, was blowing about 100 miles an hour. Several times the bow went under water. I went back to the stern, and when the bow would come up, the stern would go down often below the surface of the sea.

Arriving at Yokohama

At noon on June 10 we steamed up the channel to Yokohama. At about 6 o'clock that evening we arrived and early next morning a guide came on board and took us ashore to go sight-seeing in Yokohama.

The first strange thing we noticed, which told us right away that we were in a foreign country, was the way the people were dressed. The men wore kimonos, wooden shoes called ghetas, and wide straw hats. The women wore kimonos and ghetas, too, and an obei, a sort of sash about a foot square, on their backs.

From Yokohama, we went to Kamakura, the town where the famous Kamakura Buddha—the Daibutsu—is. The Buddha is quite old—it was erected in 1252—and is very interesting. If you pay two cents, you can go inside, which we did.

We caught our first glimpse of the peak of Mount Fujiyama on our way back to Yokohama. Fujiyama is one of the most famous and lovely sights of Japan and has been the theme of native poets and painters from remote ages. The peak is rarely seen because clouds are usually draped around it, and we felt we were most lucky to see it.

We made a trip to Tokyo and visited the Emperor's Palace, which was very interesting, and several parks and shrines.

Nikko, a Picturesque Place

At Nikko, a two-hour train trip from Tokyo, we saw the sacred red lacquered bridge which only the Emperor and his family are allowed to cross. We saw also many temples. At each temple we visited we had to take our shoes off. The floors of all the temples and most of the house are covered with straw mats.

It rained very hard while we were in Nikko, and every time I put my foot down to take a step, water gushed and spluttered out of my shoe.

From Nikko, which is in the mountains, we returned to Tokyo. The next day we took the train to Kyoto, where we arrived in the afternoon.

We did our sight-seeing in Kyoto in rickshaws, which was lots of fun. We rode through the shopping district by rickshaw and alighted to go into one of the lacquer shops where we saw lacquer being made.

Kyoto used to be the capital of Japan, and there we saw the palace at which the Emperor was crowned. The palace has many rooms where the Emperor receives his guests. All the windows of the palace were made of paper.

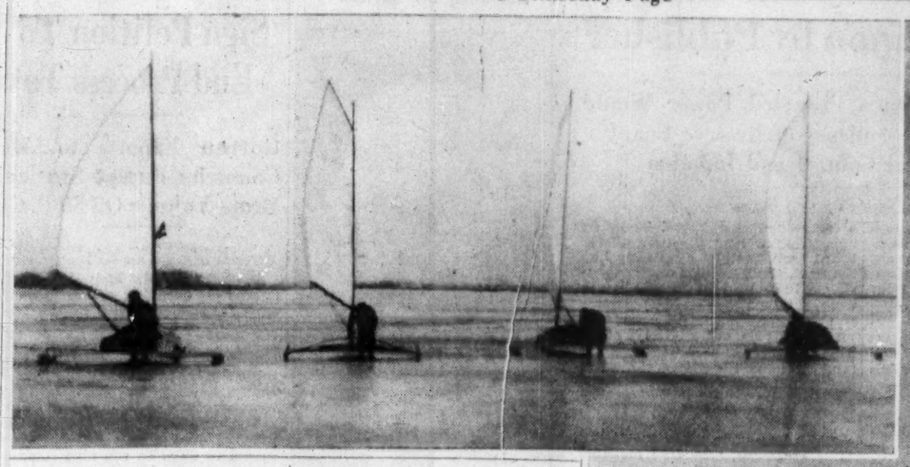
From Kyoto, we went to Kobe, the port which I liked best. We had supper at a Japanese restaurant and I had my first experience of eating with chopsticks.

The restaurant contained many small rooms. We were taken into one, in the center of which was a low round table about three feet in diameter. We had to sit cross-legged or kneel to get at the table.

The first thing we had was cold tea. After that, small steaming towels were brought to us with which we were to freshen our faces. Then the center of the table was taken out and a large pan of sukiyaki with hot coals under it was put in. Sukiyaki is a Japanese dish consisting of meat, soya bean paste and vegetables all mixed together. And is it good!

After supper, we went shopping on the Motomache, a street containing only shops and restaurants. No vehicles are allowed on the Motomache.

From Kobe, we took ship for Shanghai—there to become acquainted with another part of the Orient.



J. L. Kearns

Ice Boats Made by Boys and Men in the Park Field Houses, Chicago. Right—A Dinghy Made by Boys in Ogden Park, Chicago

The Indians Came

By **Elizabeth Coatsworth**

Chapter Three

Our story opened on a fine August morning of the year 1639, when Seth Hubbard, on his way to the alder swamp to milk the cow, was captured by a small band of Indians. He recognized one of them as Bedagi, with whom his father had often traded. Seth's war whoop warned his family and the Snows of the approaching raid and Mrs. Snow had a few moments to hide her new baby under the settle before the intruders seized her and 4-year-old Persis. The Hubbards' home was a garrison house and the Indians did not try to enter it. After helping themselves to large quantities of the Snows' food, clothes, shoes, blankets and household articles, the Indians carried Mrs. Snow, Persis and Seth off with them. As Seth turned for a last glimpse of his home, he saw a white handkerchief fluttering from the window of his own loft room—his mother's farewell.

THE leader of the war party was named, Natanis, a tall man with a scar across his cheek. He was older than the others and spoke with an air of authority, and his orders were immediately obeyed. His eyes, among the vermilion and black of his face, looked out calm and watchful, neither cruel nor kind, and his mouth reminded Seth of the mouth of a cat, set in a sort of sculptured smile.

He led the way at a swift even pace which Mrs. Snow and Seth, with his load and the child in his arms, found hard to follow. "Canoe byme bye," said Bedagi behind him, and Seth set his teeth and kept on. Persis clung to him, her eyelashes wet with tears and her face streaked with them. If he dropped back or slowed down, it would be she who would first pay the price. A little way in the woods, two more Indians joined them, bringing the number of their party up to 10 or 12 men. These two had evidently found Jenny and butchered her, for they carried heavy loads of meat on their backs.

On Through the Wilderness

Seth saw immediately that Natanis knew the country like the palm of his brown hand—it was likely that he had lived and hunted here before the white settlement had even been made. He led the way toward the swamp that almost cut Pemaquoit into an island, then followed a small stream through the spruce woods, wading in the shallow water. As Seth walked, he tried to turn stones under his feet so that they might appear displaced and show the way they had gone to anyone who might follow, but a sharp jerk from Bedagi brought him to a halt.

"I not kill you three four times already," he said fiercely. "Now kill you quick, you do one thing more."

That Bedagi had shown great forbearance toward him he knew well, and now he dared take no further risk for Persis' sake. He stumbled on, wondering if he could ever fulfill his promise to carry her to Canada. He had had no breakfast, and the blows he had received made him feel dizzy, so that he walked like a sleep walker.

She wriggled in his arms. "Seth," she said, "let me down."

They were now following a game trail south and she trotted along in front of him intent on keeping her place in the line.

Soon Seth found his breath and carried her again. He knew they were going down the peninsula toward the open sea. The smell of salt was strong in the air and the sun was in their faces. He heard the gun at the fort. Boom, boom, boom, it went. It was probably to announce that the attack was over and gather the men for council. Possibly some of their neighbors might try to rescue them, but that would be dangerous both for the rescuers and captives. Hurrying on, with Persis in his arms, he hoped that no one would follow.

At one point, Natanis halted, and taking two round loaves of bread from one of the packs, divided it among the party. Mrs. Snow sat down and leaned against a tree. She refused her share of bread. "I baked it yesterday for my husband, Seth," she said. "I haven't the heart to eat it now."

"Eat for Persis' sake," said the boy.

Her eyes blazed suddenly in her white face. Persis ran to her and she held the child, soothing her, her gaze fixed on nothingness.

When her master ordered her to her feet she rose and picked up her bundle, but her eyes looked through him as though he were not there.

Bedagi encouraged Seth.

"Soon come boats," he said. "Not far now."

A Pursuer

After the food and rest, Seth felt stronger, and his head was clearer. He saw that the Indian in the rear was covering the trail behind them, brushing out any mark of feet, smoothing disturbed branches. Sometime toward the middle of the afternoon they came upon three canoes at the edge of a cove pulled up under the trees and hidden beneath branches and moss.

Here there was a great deal of talk among the Indians, some apparently urging a stop for the night and some anxious to take the boats and press on. Finally, the oldest of the party built a small fire and sat down beside it, opening as he did so a pouch that hung at his side. The other Indians left him and scattered into the underbrush, but as he followed Bedagi, Seth saw the old man take out dyed feathers, tobacco, and the shoulder blade of some wild animal, which he placed before him.

In about half an hour the old man called and the savages returned. They listened intently to what he told them and then they all began to laugh. Bedagi turned to Seth in high good humor.

"He make magic," he explained. "Bone get warm. He see picture on bone of men who come after us. Only one man. We catch him sure." His eyes twinkled maliciously.

The baggage was hidden in the underbrush and the three prisoners were taken by their masters to a spot about a third of a mile away from the fire, while the rest arranged an ambush for the one pursuer. They all seemed to trust the magician completely.

"But, Bedagi, maybe twenty men come," said Seth hopefully.

"Bone he say one man," said Bedagi. "Never lie, that wildcat bone."

While they waited, Mrs. Snow took her knitting from the pocket of her apron and began working on a half-finished stocking. Her dress was torn in several places by briers, but she had straightened her hair and gave a wildly domestic look, seated on a log, with a naked savage beside her, his tomahawk in his hand.

"I've got to do something beside think," she said. "Persis, let us say 'The Lord is my Shepherd' together."

The Indians sat in silence, full of their own thoughts. Before the psalm had reached "through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil," a shot rang out from the camping place, followed by a terrible clamor.

The two Indians listened intently—

"They got um," said Bedagi.

When they reached the camp, they found that one prisoner had been captured and bound to a tree. Seth several times tried to get close enough to see who he was, but Bedagi forbade it.

Night in the Forest

The man was left bound to the tree all night, but Seth and Mrs. Snow were staked out along the ground, each hand and foot fastened to a sapling by a thong, and over Seth, Bedagi laid a cover of small branches which extended beyond his body several feet on each side. And on these branches on one side lay Bedagi and on the other another Indian, so that he could not make the slightest movement without awakening them. But in spite of the discomfort of his position and the terror that lay behind him and the danger ahead, Seth was so wearied out that he slept all night long as though he were lying in his own bed under the eaves.

In the morning, the whole party embarked in the canoes and started the journey up the coast.

Mrs. Snow leaned from the canoe in which she sat with Persis, and spoke to Seth in the second boat. "It is John Hammond, and the baby is safe with your family," she said. "None of the others would follow us, but he hoped to find where we were encamped and to bring the soldiers during the night."

Her master struck her with his paddle. She was silent and Seth saw her draw out her needles. She had raveled out the old sock and was beginning a new one. The early morning light shone in her hair and along the ripples and made the pine needles gleam like glass. There was a delay on the shore, where three or four Indians stood about the tall, burly form of John Hammond. They had unloosed his right hand and given him a piece of charred wood and a square of birch bark.

"Write," said Nantanis. "'Englishmen, you follow and Indians kill prisoners quick.' Put your name."

John Hammond was stretching his cramped hand.

"Give me time, Paint and Feathers," he said. "I'm not good at my spelling," and catching Seth's eye, he winked cheerfully.

The message was written and fastened conspicuously to a tree near the fire. John Hammond was bound again, thrown into the third canoe, the cord about his neck fastened to one of the thwarts. In silence the three canoes slipped along the shore with no sound but the slap of waves against their sides and the scream of the gulls.

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]

Building a Kayak

PERHAPS the first thing to remember in building a kayak, or in construction work of that kind, is that all joints or parts that fit together must be perfect. This is absolutely essential if the product you are turning out is to function correctly. Accuracy in carpentry is as necessary as accuracy in mathematics for successful results.

Therefore, on this basis, consider your construction of the kayak. Clear a suitable spot in your cellar, workshop or garage, and be sure that you have the proper tools, saw, hammer, screw driver, bit and stock, plane, etc. Also, be sure that the tools with edges are sharp. You can't do your best working with dull tools.

The materials you need to build your kayak are: one piece of ¼-inch ply wood, three feet wide, four feet long; one piece of ⅜ of an inch ply wood, two feet wide, four feet long; one piece of white pine nine feet long, two inches wide and two inches deep, for the keel; three or four pine boards, nine feet long, six to eight inches wide; one piece of six-ounce canvas, 12 feet long, 38 inches wide; one piece of six-ounce canvas, 10 feet long, 30 inches wide; two pieces of aluminum—three feet long should be right—for "bang plates", at bow and stern; a liberal quantity of waterproof "Casco Glue" and one-pound package each of ½-inch and one-inch flat head wire nails.

The waterproof glue is important because all parts, in addition to being nailed together, are glued as a double precaution against leakage and instability. "Casco Glue," which hardens almost as firmly as cement, can be bought at a hardware store. Be sure to mix it according to directions.

Start work on your kayak by building the cockpit, or box in which the paddler sits. This should be made as nearly waterproof as possible. If it is waterproof, the kayak will be practically unsinkable. The cockpit or box should be wide enough to sit in comfortably, say 18 inches on one end, tapering to 12 or 14 inches on the other. For the length, four feet will do unless your legs are exceptionally long, then lengthen accordingly.

The sides should be between seven and eight inches high, with the ends the same. All of this wood should be ¼ inch three-ply stock and if possible, order this three-ply wood glued with WATERPROOF GLUE. The ends of the cockpit are seven or eight inches wide at the edges, as stated, and about 10 to 12 inches in the center with a two-inch groove cut in the center ¼ inch deep. See sketch of cockpit for this detail.

Before putting together, nail and glue a strip one-half inch by three-fourths of an inch along both sides, also two vertical pieces of the same dimensions. This wood and all the rest may be of white pine or white wood.

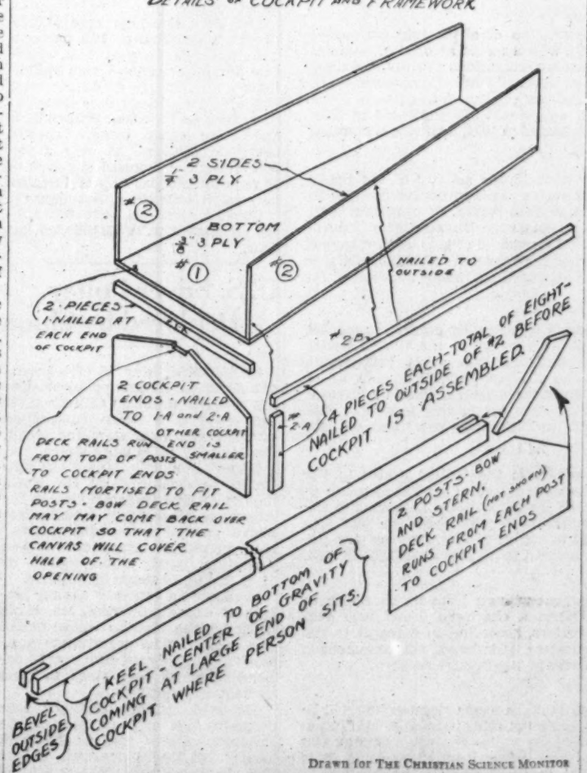
After the cockpit is completed, the frame must be made over which to stretch the canvas. The keel should be from nine to 12 feet long depending on how long you want your kayak to be. Nine feet is a good length for a single seater. The keel should be about 1¼ or 1½ inches square. The outside edges will have to be rounded so that the canvas will not tear on the corners. The keel is nailed and glued along the botom. Be sure to get it in the center of the box lengthwise. Before nailing the keel on, test for the center of gravity so that when you sit in the cockpit the weight will be about evenly balanced and neither the bow nor stern will be too far in the water. About two thirds of the keel should be in front of the cockpit, forming the bow of the kayak. The other third, behind the cockpit, forms the stern of the boat.

In each end of the keel, a mortise or hole, should be cut ½ inch wide to fit the stern and bow posts into. These posts should be 9 to 10 inches long and 2 inches wide by ½ inch thickness. The bow post should be longer and should be slanted more than the stern post which is set at an angle with the keel of about 15 degrees. These should fit even or flush with the bottom of the keel.

The ends of the bow and stern posts should be cut off at an angle so that when they are in position on the keel, they will be in line with the respective ends of the cockpit.

Now make the pieces to go from these posts to the ends of the cockpit for the top of the deck. These pieces will vary in length according to each individual kayak but should be two inches in width to fit into the slot on each end of the cockpit. The bow deck piece must go over the cockpit at least a foot. A mortise will have to be cut in one end of the deck pieces so that they will fit the posts. Glue and nail into position.

(Another article, with sketch, giving the remainder of the instructions for building a kayak, will be published on this page next Thursday).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#1
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2 PIECES 1-NAILED AT EACH END OF COCKPIT
2 COCKPIT ENDS NAILED TO 1-A and 2-A
OTHER COCKPIT END IS SMALLER
DECK RAILS RUN FROM TOP OF POSTS TO COCKPIT ENDS
RAILS MORTISED TO FIT POSTS - BOW DECK RAIL MAY MAY COME BACK OVER COCKPIT SO THAT THE CANVAS WILL COVER HALF OF THE OPENING
4 PIECES EACH-TOTAL OF EIGHT-NAILED TO OUTSIDE OF #2 BEFORE COCKPIT IS ASSEMBLED
2 POSTS-BOW AND STERN.
DECK RAIL (NOT SHOWN) RUNS FROM EACH POST TO COCKPIT ENDS
BEVEL OUTSIDE EDGES
KEEL NAILED TO BOTTOM OF COCKPIT - CENTER OF GRAVITY COMING AT LARGE END OF COCKPIT WHERE PERSON SITS.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Directions and Sketch Showing Details of Building a Kayak. Paste on Cardboard and Keep Near Your Work Bench.

Boats for All Seasons

MAKING boats is a pastime for several thousand boys from eight to eighty in Chicago. Regardless of the season, there is always a boat to be made by these water sportsmen — a model yacht, a frostbite dinghy, a sailboat, a canoe, a kayak, or one of those speedy iceboats.

In fact, the boat-making craft is taking on the air of a profession among the youngsters. It has traveled far at their hands since the days they were thrilled even with little shingle boats slipped onto a park pond. These first attempts look very primitive now beside the sleek, polished model yachts and new streamlined iceboats turned out this last year.

Boys are getting craft ready now for a race, planned this summer, of the model sailing yachts. Clubs in the parks are busy cutting the wood, gluing parts together, hollowing out the curves, carving down the edges and giving the whole a good sandpapering. When finished, the little sailing yachts not only look as pretty as a picture but they can perform. Controlled by automatic rudders the miniature vessels sail both with and against the wind.

When a real race is on down in the big lagoon in the World's Fair grounds, the boys jump into their skiffs and follow the tiny craft. Often they have to stop a miniature boat, readjust the sail, re-rig the craft and then give it another start. Thousands of spectators swarming along the shores soon find out which boat really was the most carefully constructed.

Competing With Dad

"Anybody can fix up a chunk of wood, put a sail on it and let the wind push it down the stream," said one of the boys, "but how about making a boat that will sail right into the wind and keep going? That's what we have to do. In these little model boats the same principles are applied that are used in man-carrying craft. Building these little models takes us into the field of naval architecture."

Boys enter these races not according to their age but according to the size of their boat. If 12-year-old Jim makes the same type boat as his dad, he enters the same race and sometimes Jim's boat actually performs better than his father's.

But what's a "frostbite dinghy"? It's a new kind of boat for the Chicago lads. They are just beginning to make them. It is a sailing boat large enough to carry two persons and looks about like the lifeboats used on big yachts. Someone got the idea that these boats, hung up for the winter, might just as well be used, so the vogue now is to rig up a sail in the wintertime, and wherever open water can be found the boats are put out. Though frost may be in the air and the wind a little sleety, sailing turns out to be almost as successful in the dead of winter as in the balmy summer days.

Almost 100 fellows in Chicago have preferred to spend their time making kayaks or copies of the Eskimo canoe. They have many advantages. They are lightweight, easy to make, inexpensive, and portable.

Streamlined Iceboats

Iceboats are becoming streamlined. This homemade craft has made tremendous strides at the hands of boys and men in the Chicago parks. Imagine what those tiny pioneer craft looked like. A long time ago youngsters just threw together a couple of two-by-fours, put on a broomstick for a mast, tacked on a piece of a shade curtain for a sail, then clamped on a pair of skates, slipped it onto a park pond and—the wind did the rest.

It was a good beginning, but now they are improving even their man-carrying-size iceboats. They went from the little craft to this larger size in 1929. At first they sailed them on Lake Calumet and Lake Wolf in Chicago. Now they fold up their craft, fit it on top of an automobile and travel up into Wisconsin, where they can get a longer lake for their sport.

"The front rudder is our biggest improvement on iceboats," said Orville Sonntag, who is teaching boat making in the parks. Orville knows boats "from experience." He started when he was 11 years old making little shingle skiffs—then model yachts and iceboats.

The front rudder, Orville maintains, is much easier to control than the old back rudder type. The forward pressure of the wind on the sail tends to dig the front rudder into the ice and make it easier to control.

A Nature Exhibit With Hints for Collections

IF YOU have not yet started a collection hobby, you will certainly acquire one after a visit to the Nature Exhibit at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, in Boston, which opened last Monday and will continue through May 31.

The exhibit was assembled for the Bookshop by the Museum of Natural History, to help boys and girls to choose interesting ways of spending their vacation days in the country. In glass cases are carefully tagged specimens of minerals, shells, exhibits of birds, insects and reptiles which frequent the New England area.

Having awakened the children's interest, the Bookshop will keep in touch with the young collectors through the summer, and will hold an exhibition in the fall, featuring specimens which they collect during their vacation.

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The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

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FOUR-IN-ONE-SHOP
35 ATLANTIC STREET
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CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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Drastic Reductions! Come Early.
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Annual Plants 1 doz. growing in a box, 40c
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One Shop, One Phone
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NEW YORK

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For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
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WE MAKE FRENCH ICE CREAM
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Near Christian Science church

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NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY
(Continued)

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Plain Garments Cleaned 39c
Watch Our Windows for Our Weekly Specials
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Near Christian Science church

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Cedarhurst

See Our New Streamline
Westinghouse Refrigerator
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SPRING CLEARANCE
DRESSES and SUITS
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Dry Cold Storage
$2 Minimum Charge
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-3235

INSURANCE
Any Kind — Anywhere
FRED STREET
116 John Street
Beekman 3-3334—Flushing 9-9567

FOREST HILLS

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage—Greasing—Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
It's here . . . AEROTYPE
Cars go for it! Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219, 1239

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

HEMPSTEAD

TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING and ACCESSORIES
ON TIME
YOU MAKE THE TERMS
Firestone Service Stores
214 Main St., Hempstead Hemp. 1676—7108

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Hempstead 5872-W

Mattern & Smith
PAINTERS and DECORATORS
South Maple Avenue 31 Vermont Avenue
Hempstead Gardens Hempstead, N. Y.

SHELL
Changes in SHELL you feel the DIFFERENCE
Jim and Jack
Jerusalem Avenue and Greenwich Street
Goodyear Tires and Accessories
Your Patronage Is Appreciated

COLD STORAGE FOR FURS AND CLOTH GARMENTS
Our Cold Storage vaults are scientifically equipped for the protection of Furs and Cloth Garments against damage by moths and summer heat. Repairing and remodeling now at summer prices.
M. BREWER & CO., Inc.
FURRIERS
243 FULTON AVENUE, HEMPSTEAD
Tel. Hempstead 521

HEMPSTEAD 7445
WEISBECKER'S
Prime Meats
123 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD N. Y.

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

HUNTINGTON

Anne E. Richards
Summer Homes
Beach Property
All kinds of
REAL ESTATE
Tel. Hunt. Hunt. 1415 320 Jericho Turnpike

JACKSON HEIGHTS

INSURANCE
Apartments for Rent
Wm. GRAHAM Co.
Roosevelt Avenue, Cor. 37th Street
NEWTOWN 9-4300

HAPPY TO SERVE YOU
Keffas Bros. Flowers
Members Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8411

EMMA FELTEN
HATS
80-07 POLK AVENUE
Near 81st St.
Jackson Heights, L. I.

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th and 73rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

The Carteret Beauty Shop
The full beauty of your hair brought out by a perfect Coiffure
Open Mon., Wed., Fri. till 9 P. M.
8305 37TH AVENUE HAV. 4-1238

PARAMOUNT STUDIOS
DANCE and MUSIC
Adult and Children Classes
3746 82nd Street Hav. 9-8340

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If desired)
All work done on the premises. Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

Clark Stores, Inc.
COTTON DRESSES
37-44 82ND STREET HAV. 4-9646

JAMAICA

SPRING IS HERE!
Now Is the Time for:
- Dry Air Cold Storage
- Repairs and Remodeling
- Beautiful Capes, Scarfs and Jackets

John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street Republic 9-0400

Tobey's Kiddie Shops, Inc.
163-27 Jamaica Avenue 20 Main Street
Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. Hempstead, N. Y.
Department Stores for Children
Outfitters for Boys and Girls to Sixteen

LONG ISLAND CITY

KNICKERBOCKER-SEACREST LAUNDRY INC.
"BUNDLES OF SATISFACTION"
4323 DREYER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

FRANK, *Your Hairdresser*
Formerly with "Charles" of the Ritz Carlton
"The House of the Individual Permanent Wave"
9 UNION AVE.
Tel. Lynbrook 9611

Ratner's
HATS OF INDIVIDUALITY
375 SUNRISE HIGHWAY *One flight up*
PHONE LYNBROOK 4569

WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIRING
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Silverware, Clocks
373 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

ADELSON'S
Boys' and Youths' Shop
69 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lynbrook 6327
SMART SUMMER APPAREL FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS
Flannel Slacks, 3.98
Polo Shirts, 89c

B. & S. SERVICE STATION
Complete Automotive Service
Socony Products
Scranton Avenue Cor. Broadway,
Tel. Lynbrook 1897
SOCONY

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

Roemhild's Bakery
Birthday and Wedding Cakes Our Specialty
We deliver fresh bread and rolls at your door each morning. Special Stollen (Coffee Cake) on Saturdays.
128 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK 1175-W

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY & NEWINS
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE HUNTINGTON
A Metropolitan Department Store as to Merchandise—Style—Service
Proven Reliable for Over 40 Years

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE
(Continued)

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Goods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

DIAMONDS — WATCHES
— SILVERWARE —
KALLER'S JEWELRY STORE
Repair Work Our Specialty
30 EAST MAIN STREET PHONE 2002

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

INSURANCE
FIRE—AUTO—LIFE
and All Casualty Coverage
POTTER & ROBINSONS
INCORPORATED
Real Estate and Insurance
30 EAST MAIN STREET TEL. 8

JAMES G. SHAND
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
We Specialize in the Best
Always Ready to Serve You
—DELIVERY SERVICE—
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT LAUNDRY
Telephone Blue Point 1583
Center Moriches 506
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

QUEENS PLAZA BARBER SHOP AND BEAUTY PARLOR
Experts in
All Branches of Beauty Culture
9615 SPRINGFIELD BLVD.
Missouri 7-3171

J. H. PAULI
MEATS OF QUALITY
Premier Food Products
216-03 JAMAICA AVENUE
HOLLIS 5-5231—5232
Orders Called for and Delivered

QUEENS VILLAGE AWNING & SHADE CO.
Awnings and Shades—Flags and Banners—
Pipe and Boiler Covering—Table Pads
214-13 Jamaica Avenue Tel. Hollis 5-7187

RICHMOND HILL

for
• Awnings • Window-Shades
• Venetian Blinds
MAYBECK'S
166-13 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica
Phone Rep. 9-7777

John Luck, Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave. RICH. HILL 2-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
GARDEN SUPPLIES—MAZDA LAMPS
ELECTRIC AND PLUMBING SUPPLIES
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

JAHN'S
SODA • CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

Phone Rich. Hill 2-0277 Virginia 7-8212
Brooklyn Manor Garage and Gas Station
Accessories and Repairs
Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Station
Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes
JAMAICA AVENUE and 101ST STREET

BEAUTY SALON
8676 109TH STREET

Gabrieleen Reconditioning
Oil Permanent Wave, $7.50
Croquignole and Spiral
Waves, $5.00 and $6.00
Hours: Mon., 9:30 a. m.-6 p. m.
Tues., Wed. and Thurs., 9:30
a. m.-8 p. m. Fri. and Sat.,
9:30 a. m.-9 p. m.

LAURA MILLER
Graduate Corsetiere
THE GRAY SHOPPE
Featuring
Practical Front Corset Foundations
of all kinds
From $3.00 to $10.00
Gloves—Hosiery—Underwear
108-15 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3441

RICHMOND HILL
Cypress Hill

EMIL W. FABER
dealer in
HIGH GRADE PRIME BEEF
MEAT PRODUCTS
POULTRY and GAME
Orders called for and delivered.
3409 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Phone Applegate 3778

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Thomas H. Darling
"Every Kind of INSURANCE"
TELEPHONE R. V. C. 3763
Bank of Rockville Centre Bldg.

Sportswear and Dresses
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs,
Costume Jewelry
TEL. R. V. C. 5632
The ANN LEE SPORT SHOP
286A MERRICK ROAD

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R. V. C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
FLORIST
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Formerly Perlman Flower Service

MINART SHOPPE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
CANDY AGENCY
Perfumes Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
U. S. TIRES
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677
Tel. Rockville Centre 2462

"Flowers for All Occasions"
PATTHEY'S FLOWER SHOP
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
44A N. VILLAGE AVENUE

Are you looking for a Hairdresser, Madame?
THE MAX Beauty Salon
Is Long Island's Finest.
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4036
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

NUNN-BUSH QUEEN QUALITY
WILLIAMS & WELLER
FLEXIES DR. CAMPBELL'S
ENNA JETTICKS
OFFICIAL BOYS' AND GIRLS'
SCOUT SHOES
73 NORTH PARK AVENUE

Modern Majestic Laundry
15% Discount Cash and Carry
106 N. Park Ave. Rockville Centre 62

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
A Complete Line of
STRAWS and PANAMAS
Also Lightweight Felts
N. PARK AVE. R. V. C. 2540

COLDWELL
LAWN MOWERS at REDUCED PRICES
also
A Complete Line of Garden Implements
PARK HARDWARE & SUPPLY CO.
25 NO. PARK AVE. TEL. R. V. C. 2270

HEPNER'S
SUMMER DRESSES
$1.00 and $1.95
Wonderful Values
41 NO. VILLAGE AVENUE

Sunrise Lighting Fixture Co.
Incorporated
LAMPS AND GIFTS
FOR JUNE BRIDES
6 N. Village Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 7864
Open Evenings

ST. ALBANS

Telephone Laureiton 8-1052 Distributor Devoe Paint
HAAS HARDWARE
Specialists in Home Necessities
PAINTERS, ELECTRICAL,
BUILDERS, PLUMBING SUPPLIES
188-09 Central Ave., St. Albans, L. I.

WHITESTONE

JOS. CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Birdseye Frosted Foods
14-25 150TH STREET
We deliver. Phones Fl. 9-6977—9-6957

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the
American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1280—1281

EASTER PLANTS
All the Lovely Plants and Flowers of the Season
THOMAS SKINNER
Friendly Elms Greenhouses
WEST POST ROAD Tel. Mamaroneck 1698

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage

27-33 S. 6th Ave. Ph. OAK 8802
CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Ray Auto Electric Corp.
EXIDE BATTERIES
Carburetors—Windshield Wipers
Speedometers—Shock Absorbers
and All Electrical Equipment
Repaired and Adjusted to
Original Factory Specifications
Oak 6866 154 Franklin Ave.

HARRY LEVY
Real Estate—Insurance
Complete Listings of
APARTMENTS AND HOUSES
REMARKABLE VALUES
CONSULT US FOR YOUR NEEDS.
85 GRAMATAN AVE. OAKWOOD 1300

"CERTIFIED" COLD STORAGE SERVICE
Summer's Heat Ruins Furs
Every Garment Cleaned, Examined, Insured
Furs to Order—Restyled—Repaired—Redyed
Summer Rates Are Lowest
BEREY
CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY IN FURS
MOUNT VERNON ARCADE BLDG.
3RD AVE. ENTRANCE OAKWOOD 2554

We Meet All Trains at Columbus Ave. Station N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station Day and Night Service
CHESTER HILL TAXI SERVICE
OAK. 0014
1 SOUTH COLUMBUS AVENUE
CADILLAC and PACKARD LIMOUSINES *for All Occasions*

The Salon of Distinction
Marcel Waving, Permanent Waving, Manicuring
DOLL HOSPITAL
Miss Marie Scheier
10 FISKE PLACE Tel. OAkwood 9699

Girls' Official Scout Shoes

All Colors $4.00 Per Pair
A. J. RICE & CO.
50 SO. 4TH AVE. TEL. OAK 9525

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service.

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES—Mount Vernon.....Oakwood 6600
Yonkers .....Nepperhan 4200
New Rochelle..New Rochelle 3232

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY
and FOWNES GLOVES
For Appointment
Phone OAK 2154 45 Prospect Ave.

HAMBLEN'S
113 Fourth Ave. Tel. Oak 6266
RECOMMEND
BAKED California Pea BEANS with Pork
Friend's BAKED BEANS
The Old NEW ENGLAND way.

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEW HELLE
TELEPHONES
NEW ROCHELLE 7809 MAMARONECK 90
SPOTLESS—ODORLESS
NON-SHRINKABLE
Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
33 Division Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Tired Rooms Transformed
IN ONE DAY WITH
WALLHIDE ONE-DAY PAINTING
New Rochelle
Coal and Lumber Company*
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000
**We can arrange convenient financing.*

I. B. COHEN
BOYS' CLOTHES
and MEN'S CLOTHES
of QUALITY
507 Main Street N. R. 7100

JANE DRAKE SHOP
J. BARUCH, *Prop.*
NEW SPRING FROCKS
arriving daily . . .
CHIC, YOUTHFUL STYLES
in regular and half sizes.
Also up to size 46
12 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

EXPRESS SERVICE

Daily Trips to and from New York

The Cake Shop
Jean Allen, Caterer
Delicious Home-made Candies

Pastries—Cakes
Luncheon and
Afternoon Tea
Ten Maple Avenue
New Rochelle 5711

ANNABELLE CURTAIN SHOPPE
CURTAINS, DRAPES, SLIP COVERS
Made to Order
LAMP SHADES AND GIFTS
389 North Avenue, opp. Sickles Avenue
Tel. New Rochelle 6986

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
HAMILTON WATCHES
TELECHRON CLOCKS
SILVERWARE of NATIONAL REPUTATION
565 Main St. New Rochelle 3692

50 IVORY INFORMALS FOR 1.00
ENGRAVED EFFECT
200 Sheets and 100 Envelopes, 1.00
Good Quality Vellum Paper
THE LITTLE PRINT
236 HUGUENOT ST. New Rochelle 2353

CHAPMAN'S
MEN'S WEAR
546 MAIN ST · NEW ROCHELLE · N.Y.
(Next Door to New Rochelle Trust Co.)

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Anniversary Sale
10% to 30% Reductions
525 MAIN STREET (Kresge Building)
NEW ROCHELLE 3532

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
Telephone N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

SOLD
RENTED
REPAIRED
Prompt, Guaranteed Service
All-American Typewriter Co.
41 LAWTON ST. NEW ROCHELLE 2763

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
F. SCHUMACHER *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LOUISE HAIRDRESSERS
Superior Service, Atmosphere, Refinement—Trained Experts in All Departments of Beauty Culture.
395 NORTH AVENUE Tel. N. R. {8631 / 5362
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment
Call SEdgwick 3-0909

North Star Moving and Storage
Fireproof Warehouse
Guarantees you the best of service. Packing of all fine arts. Long distance de luxe vans. Reasonable rates. Try us and be satisfied.
64 E. 174 St., nr. Walton Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
Phone Foundation 8-4421

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday. Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section.

TILE AND MARBLE WORK
REPAIRS and ALTERATIONS
—JOHN N. GLOVER—
2442 NOSTRAND AVENUE
Midwood 8-0267

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
736 Flatbush Avenue
Buckminster 2-3827

M. H. SUNDBORG
Carpenter — Cabinet Maker
Alterations, Jobbing, Mill Work
Estimates Cheerfully Given
3319 Farragut Road
Mansfield 6-5387
MIDWOOD 8-9460 9:30 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Willrose BEAUTY SALON INC.
Our very genuine Frederick or Eugene Permanent Wave, $5.00; Ringlets, $3.00.
Hair Tinting and other Beauty Aids.
1823 Avenue "M" COR. EAST 19TH ST.

• PLUMBING and HEATING
• OIL BURNERS
Fred Winterson
• Midwood 8-0267
2442 NOSTRAND AVE.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

LIVILLA DAWSON
at EMIL'S
BEAUTY SALON
1703 CHURCH AVENUE
ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Specializing in Clairol Tinting which reconditions hair for permanent waving.
Permanents

FRIEDA HAECKER
Gown Shop
708 Flatbush Avenue
Near Brooklyn Trust Co.
We specialize in youthful women's dresses including half sizes, also chic misses' frocks.

Serving Brooklyn 27 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON

Consult Us About Your
PERMANENT WAVE
284 Livingston St. Triangle 5-3708
All Prices Reduced Open from 9 to 9

Grace Dimmette
Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture
103 Henry Street Phone Main 4-4381
Opp. Clark St. Subway Station

ROSEDALE FLORISTS

CORNER CHURCH and OCEAN AVES.
Buckminster 2-7010

THE GREY SHOP
825 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Drop in and see our parchment shades, in Floor, Table and Bridge sizes, priced at 50 cents, including tax. They will solve the question: "What shall I use on my lamps for summer?"

Seaver Bros.
7506 FIFTH AVENUE
For Decoration Day
Blouses Skirts
Wash Dresses
Silk Lingerie and Robes
Silk Hosiery, Gloves, Handbags

Manhattan

Phone RHinelander 4-6487

Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
New York City

Emil's Beauty Salon
Specializing in
Permanent Waves
CROQUIGNOLE and
EUGENE
$5.00 $6.50 $7.50
Open From 9:30 to 9:30
232 E. 86th St. Telephone
bet. 2d and 3d Av. · RH. 4-9123

Leonore S. Rich
Special Clearance Sale
on DRESSES and SUITS
Alterations Free
A call will be worth your while
10% discount allowed to Monitor readers.
Hotel Sussex, 116 W. 72nd St., New York
Tel. Susquehanna 7-3611

Self-Setting Permanent Wave
Spiral and croquignole ringlet ends. Soft, natural self setting.
$5.00 complete
Louis your hairdresser
Other Items 3 for $1.25
Mon., Tues., Wed.
2386 BROADWAY, near 91th St., NEW YORK
Riverside 9-7929

Dracatos
FRUITS AND DELICACIES
Steamer Baskets Delicatessen
841 MADISON AVENUE
REgent 4-0290 Cor. 70th Street

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue-coal'
Semet-Solvay Coke
Tel. 962 Cor. 9th St. and Grove Ave.

PEEKSKILL

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

White Plains	10184	Poughkeepsie	4793
Ossining	1917	Croton	459
Tarrytown	2359	Chappaqua	383
Newburgh	3178	Mt. Kisco	5492
		Katonah	198

Offenbacher's Market
1000 MAIN STREET
PHONES: 1165—1166
Delicatessen—Groceries—Meats
Fruits and Vegetables

CHEVROLET OLDSMOBILE
RIZZUTO MOTOR COMPANY
INCORPORATED
1049-53 PARK STREET
PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK
D. Rizzuto, Pres. Phones 351-352

PELHAM

The Pelham Delicatessen, Inc.
Bakery and Restaurant
Home Cooked Bread, Pies, Cakes, Frozen Salads, Afternoon Tea Served
PROMPT DELIVERY
107 WOLF'S LANE TEL. PELHAM 2179

PORT CHESTER

TELEPHONE 4218
Winfield Stores, Inc.
DRY GOODS
Headquarters for sheets and pillow cases, also a complete line of curtains.
169-171 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER
(Continued)

Do You Knit?
If Not, Why Not?
SAVE MONEY
KNIT ONE YOURSELF
Free Instructions. Prices Very Reasonable
Located with Schwartz the Florist
Stephany's Yarn Shop
132 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y.
Near Embassy Theatre—Tel. 174

POUGHKEEPSIE

The Frigid Temperature of
Cold Storage Vaults
Is Necessary for the Life and Beauty of
FURS
Why not let Luckey's keep your furs in perfect safety! Our rates are so low that it is really a sound economy to give your furs this protection.
PHONE 2500 and we will call for them.
Our Fur Cleaning and Repair Shops Are at Your Service.
Luckey, Platt & Company

The Wallace Co.
SEAMPRUFE
Silk Slips, special, $1.65

SWISS
Cleaners & Dyers
Now is the time to have your winter clothes, draperies and rugs cleaned and stored.
Phone 644 542 Main Street

New DRESSES
For Street, Sport, Afternoon and Evening Wear
Cottons—Silks—Sportswear
Moderate Prices Always
BAUER'S, 260 Main Street

Spray FLIT
FOR COMPLETE MOTH PROTECTION
PINT CAN, 39 CENTS
B & M Food Market
PHONE 6161 FREE DELIVERY

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Genesee 7415. 8 to 12 A. M.
Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

PAINT and GLASS
Paint Your House with OLO-70-30 Pure Paint
Here is a new paint value made of 70% Pure Carbonate of Lead and 30% Pure French Process Zinc Oxide.
In a class by itself. One gallon will cover 400 square feet two coats. One coat looks as good as two coats of the average high grade paint—and it costs no more.
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A Diamond Story

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town, S. Af.

A STORY is told regarding the discovery of the great Jonker diamond, fourth largest in the world, which is a diamond in itself.

The finder, Jacobus Jonker, had been working on his claim for 18 years without doing more than keeping his family. Finally he decided to forsake his claim. Listening, however, to the promptings of his wife, he went back to work; and on the very first day after his return his native assistant found the great diamond. This was in January, 1934. Directly he saw the find, Jonker fell on his knees and thanked God.

When, a few days later, he had sold the diamond, which weighed 726 carats, for a sum which to him meant great wealth (£63,000), he and his wife carefully considered their situation. For years they had lived in a very simple way, and they reckoned that they could keep their family in comfort for £300 a year. After providing for this sum, they planned to use the remainder of their capital in buying land on which to give poor whites a start in life. They calculated that within 30 years a hundred men or more would be living independently on farms bought by their wealth.

The Daily Telegraph, of London, in giving the substance of this story, narrates that Jonker, when asked how it felt to be wealthy, replied: "It does not trouble you at all provided you have a level head and are not filled with pride. I shall live as I have always lived."

For the Scrapbook

Victory is a thing of the will.—*General Foch.*

The business of poetry is not to save men's souls, but to make them worth saving.—*J. E. Flecker.*

Pericles was very careful what and how he was to speak, insomuch that, whenever he went up to the hustings, he prayed the gods that no one word might unaware slip from him unsuitable to the matter and the occasion. — *Plutarch's Lives, Dryden's Translation.*

Daily Features

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Bath" as a Measure

IN EZRA 7:21f. we read how Artaxerxes, in authorizing his treasurers to provide Ezra and his companions with such supplies as they might need, adds that they were to be prepared to provide not exceeding "an hundred baths of wine," and not exceeding "an hundred baths of oil." The word "bath," as used in this context, and in various other Old Testament passages, is a Hebrew liquid measure corresponding to about 9 gallons (English measure). We learn from Ezek. 45:10 that it was considered as the standard for liquid measures.

The great "molten sea" (I Kings 7:23) or reservoir, which stood in the temple, is said to have had a capacity of "two thousand baths" (verse 26), that is, some 18,000 gallons; while each of the "ten lavers" found in the same building contained "forty baths" (verse 38) or 360 gallons.

In announcing a period of dearth, Isaiah foretells that a ten-acre vineyard will yield only a "bath" of wine (Isa. 5:10).

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Renting Religious Books

RENTAL libraries are not a new idea, but a religious rental library is a new idea in our town. It is conducted by two enterprising young men, and the idea is attributed to the constant demands of their friends to borrow religious books.

If they desire to secure a recent book which is beyond their means, they review it for local papers, and so receive a presentation copy from the publishing company. They also subscribe to many outstanding religious magazines and rent them out at daily rates. They advertise mainly by printed cards which they mail to churches, religious organizations and individuals.—Mrs. S. R.

Quotation for Today

THE first duty to children is to make them happy. If you have not made them so, you have wronged them. No other good they may get can make up for that.
—BUXTON

The Old Spinning Wheel

Raymond E. Davids, London, Eng., Recorded This Interesting Action at Neufchateau, France, for the Monitor Camera Club.

Brevities

Humorist: A girl has married a man who rescued her at a seaside resort. Girls who have fallen off the pier regularly for many seasons are much encouraged by this proof that the thing can be done.

Montreal Daily Star: A bill to make St. Patrick's Day a legal holiday was introduced into the New York State Legislature at Albany, U. S. A. The name of the sponsor of the bill is Senator Wojtkowaik!

The South Through A Windshield

28.

Eastward Across Texas

THE dust storm which had enveloped us, left in its wake some good yarns. A man in Pecos said he had seen prairie dogs burrowing a hundred feet in the air. Over in Monahans there was the man who saw a hat on the ground after the sifting storm. He picked it up, only to find it was on a head. He asked the wearer if he needed any help; and he replied: "No, thanks, pardner. I'll make it all right—I'm on a horse." Another man had started north; but unable to get his directions or see where he was going, drove all day in a circle, refueling three times at Pyote.

The highway all through this section of West Texas is straight as an arrow for mile after mile. Even the Texas and Pacific Railroad, which U. S. 80 follows, has a record straight stretch of 41 miles.

Incidentally, we had an experience along here which stamped Texas Highway Officers as gentlemen and scholars. We were cruising along at a fairly good clip, when ahead of us we espied a motorcycle officer. We assumed that he was setting the maximum pace, so we settled down behind him. We clocked him for about a mile at 50. Then he looked back and saw us—and cheerfully waved for us to pass him! Which we did—we're nothing if we aren't obedient. Viva el Texas Traffic Cop!

On we drove through Odessa, Midland, Big Spring, Sweetwater, and Abilene—all fine, flourishing, astonishing cities. At Abilene, a filling-station attendant varied the usual "Ah shooly do thank-yuh; hurry back!" and sent us on our way with "All good go with you." Hm-m-m!

The tourist can take his choice of routes east out of Abilene: U. S. 80 goes on through Cisco, Eastland, and Ranger; U. S. 80N is somewhat shorter, and darts through Albany and Breckenridge. Both come together just west of Mineral Wells. We chose U. S. 80N, and were thrilled with the rolling ranches. Here and there were great carpets of wild flowers, and the cattle looked fat. An occasional oil well punctuated the horizon.

It was not long before we were enjoying the beautiful country around Mineral Wells, one of the most popular of the South's resorts. Tens of thousands of folks who might otherwise go to Carlsbad in Bohemia, come here each year to partake of similar waters. Near by are Inspiration Point, Lovers' Retreat, and Devil's Hollow—Texas scenery at about its best! — DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued.)

Worth Knowing

LANDING FIELDS—
U.S.A.
IN AMERICA MATHEMATICALLY AVERAGE ONLY 13½ MILES APART. THERE ARE 2,297 LANDING FIELDS AND 30,000 MILES OF AIR ROUTES.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Not Confidential

When A. Barton Hepburn assumed the headship of the Chase National Bank, he received among a thousand saluting letters this from an old friend up at Albany, one who had been in the Legislature with him. The letter ended:

"Now that you are away up among the Wall Street elect, at the right hand of those tip-top magnates of finance, tell me this—and it shall be confidential: What is the safe, sure way to make money in the stock market?"

Hepburn's reply was the busy man's:

"Guess right. This is not confidential."—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Foal

Farmer M'Gregor for the first time in his life saw a motorcar the other day.

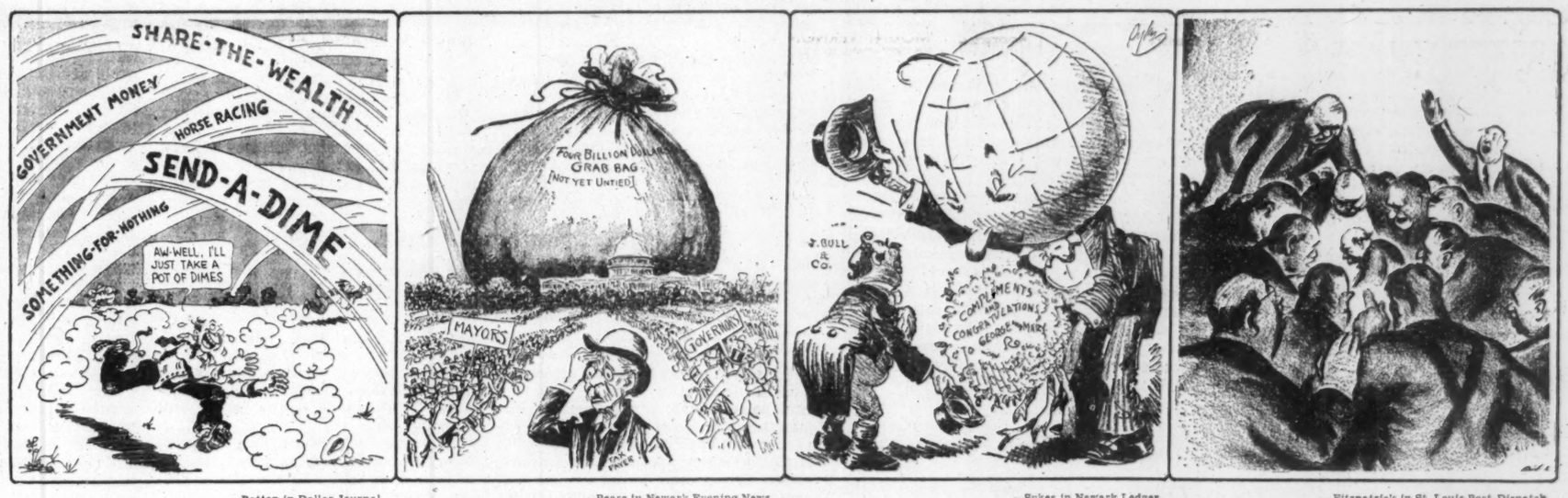
It whizzed past his horse but before he had recovered from his surprise a motorcycle followed in its wake. "Weel," cried M'Gregor, "who'd a thocht a thing like that wud have had a foal."—*Humorist.*

A Statesman

"A statesman is supposed to be familiar with all public questions."

"Yes," replied Senator Bakblox, "but not necessarily with all the answers."—*Whitewright* (Texas) *Sun.*

Cartoons of the Week



—Patton in Dallas Journal
Always Chasing the Rainbows!

—Pease in Newark Evening News
Talk About a Gold Rush!

—Sykes in Newark Ledger
With Jubilee Greetings

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Congress in the Lobbies' Den

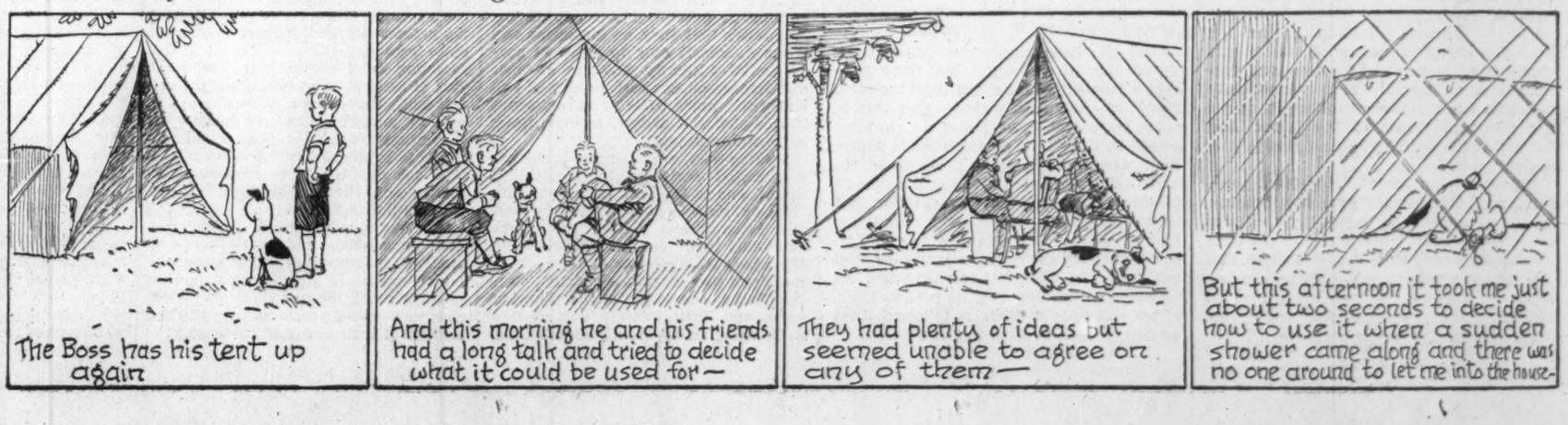
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Must Have His Little Joke*

By LE PELLEY

I JUST HEARD SOME TERRIBLE NEWS! WE AREN'T GOING TO HAVE ANY WOODS IN OUR TOWN ANY MORE
HOW SO?
I WAS JUST TALKING TO THE MAILMAN AND HE SAID NOW THAT SPRING IS HERE, ALL THE TREES ARE LEAVING!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*One Thing a Tent Is Good For*

By CARMACK


The Boss has his tent up again
And this morning he and his friends had a long talk and tried to decide what it could be used for—
They had plenty of ideas but seemed unable to agree on any of them—
But this afternoon it took me just about two seconds to decide how to use it when a sudden shower came along and there was no one around to let me into the house.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Getting a Grip on Peace

"JUST where does a fellow catch hold of this peace problem? I'd much rather do my bit for peace than war, but where can I start in?"

This is the sort of thing millions of earnest folk are asking today. Confronted by a world rushing to arms, remembering only too well the awful end of the last arms race, disillusioned by the failure to establish the rule of law in world affairs, they are saying: Is there no alternative to war? Can't we, some way, somewhere, get a hold on peace and make it work?

For the moment attention centers on Europe. The situation there deserves prompt and prayerful attention. But is it the most practical place to tackle the problem?

Perhaps we can answer this most readily if we ask why the post-war peacemaking has not been more effective. Three reasons come at once to mind: 1. Traditional racial and trade rivalries in Europe newly excited by the war have made the Versailles Treaty an imposed truce rather than a real peace. 2. The crowded condition of the Continent, which, since the development of the airplane, has created a terror of sudden bomb or gas attacks. 3. American fears of involvement in "European politics," resulting in the United States staying out of the League and Britain refusing to undertake any kind of sanctions in face of possible American opposition.

Of course there are other reasons, some of them more general and fundamental. But here are three main causes. All pertain especially to Europe.

Reasonably then we may ask, Is there elsewhere a more promising place to tackle the task of making peace?

The Pacific suggests itself. Japan's adventure in Manchuria, Russian fears for Siberia, the Western powers' resistance to extension of Japanese power in China, the "White Australia" policy, Tokyo's denunciation of the Washington settlement and new efforts to fix naval ratios—all these have evidenced the need to establish genuine peace in the Pacific.

Whatever the temporary focus of the news, there are fundamental and long-range considerations which emphasize that need. Not only are most of the European powers heavily involved in the Pacific, but much of Europe's present insecurity can be traced to the breakdown in the Pacific of the peace systems represented by the League of Nations and the Washington treaties of 1922. Recently General Smuts said: "It may well be that Western civilization will stand or fall in this matter of its contacts with the immense human masses of the East."

So much for the need of peacemaking in the Pacific. Is the opportunity equally great? Many of the conditions which hamper European peace efforts are absent or less obstructive in the Pacific. Racial and trade rivalries are less deeply rooted in tradition, less accentuated. A certain desperation has developed in Japan and the feeling of economic strangulation has had explosive results, but nowhere else does the situation appear acute.

The very bigness of the Pacific saves it from some of the crowded terror that afflicts Europe. There is more room to make concessions. Especially for the English-speaking peoples is the Pacific a natural and useful place to begin. Britain has major interests in the Pacific. Traditionally Americans have been especially interested there. For years they have joined in co-operative efforts to establish law and order in that area. The "open door" has only less prestige than the Monroe Doctrine. In 1930, when Mr. Stimson's mere mention of consultation at the London Naval Conference touched off an explosion, America had been pledged to consultation in the Pacific for eight years under the Nine Power pact. And when the Manchurian issue arose an American sat with the League Council; it was Geneva that tagged after Washington in declaring for nonrecognition.

Moreover, the Pacific carries for Americans none of the unhappy associations with the World War, war debts and disarmament failures which attach to Europe and have built up a new determination to keep out of "European affairs." There is an entirely different attitude toward the Pacific, which is regarded as America's own back yard. In less measure the same thing applies to several of the British Dominions. Even those of us who believe that European peace must be of persistent and pressing concern to nations outside Europe can see that the Pacific area offers them far greater opportunity for natural and effective participation in peace efforts.

In the Pacific, then, it appears that there is today not only a special need but a special opportunity for positive and practical peacemaking. Here is a place where we can get a grip on peace. But how? The first requisite is definite proposals for discussion. For that purpose the Monitor is offering herewith a program for peace in the Pacific. It is put forward in no dogmatic spirit. Its sections will be discussed in various departments of this newspaper as opportunity offers. Changes may be required, improvements will be welcomed. The purpose is to make a practical beginning in thinking through this war problem and giving effective expression to our aspirations for peace.

For Peace in the Pacific

To check the growing danger of war and to strengthen the means for preserving peace in the Pacific, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *submits the following program of action:*

1. A new declaration on neutrality, clarifying as far as possible the extent to which American arms should be used to protect American trade, and empowering the President to place an embargo on loans and goods to all belligerents.
2. This declaration to be open to adherence of other nations to the end that such impartial embargo be maintained more effectively prior to consultation with other powers in keeping with existing or future treaty obligations.
3. Early conversations among the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty for the settlement of outstanding political issues which have arisen since its signature.
4. A new naval treaty negotiated in the light of these discussions and on the basis of the revised defense needs of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States.
5. American army and navy budgets strictly limited to territorial defense needs; no PWA and other emergency funds to be allotted for naval or military purposes.
6. Fundamental in any peacemaking is an improved attitude among the peoples. Here is the individual's opportunity: To establish peace in his own attitude toward other nations, to check with intelligent good will the clamor of jingoes, and to encourage governments to develop an active friendship essential to the removal of present irritations.

Gambling—Everybody's Loss

GAMBLING is a losing game. This is the inescapable conclusion to be drawn from the searching study of commercialized gambling contained in a series of twelve articles completed with today's issue of the Monitor.

The most alarming thing disclosed by the survey is the tremendous growth of the corporate entity behind gambling inducements the world over. A threefold force gives impulse to the spread of public gambling: the quest of governments for new sources of tax revenues through licensed gambling; the inclination of people to seek excitement or wealth in gambling; the promoter of gambling who doles out thousands of dollars to governments and charities to disguise enterprises that pillage the public of millions.

The series has shown to some extent the process by which dollars lost through commercialized gambling may be translated into misgovernment—graft, bribery, waste, election fraud, crime protection and purchased tolerance of organized vice. More disturbing even than the prodigious volume of monetary losses resulting from exploitation of the public is the increasing tendency of local and national governments throughout the world to authorize gambling schemes for revenue-raising purposes. Governments which tried this method before and discarded it as morally and economically unsound are resorting to it again under the economic stress of the times. And history not only is repeating itself; it is exceeding itself.

The state can prohibit organized gambling facilities, but the gambling habit in people is something legislatures cannot curtail. Public enlightenment on the evils of gambling may be the only solution. But the problem presents a challenge to the state to dissolve its partnership with gambling and assert its responsibility for safeguarding the public welfare.

The First English "Centenarian"

H. HOBSON

THE venerable Bede is probably the earliest great Englishman of whose career enough is known to warrant his being accorded centenary celebrations. Recognizing this, the British Museum has opened an impressive manuscript exhibition of his works in honor of his twelve-hundredth anniversary, this year.

The finest contemporary copies of his most famous book, "The Ecclesiastical History of the English People," are not to be found in London. It is typical of the widespread nature of the influence that Bede has exerted that these are located in places so far apart, both geographically and intellectually, as Cambridge and Leningrad.

Down the long corridor of twelve hundred years the quiet and devout voice of Bede still says things that the twentieth century would do well to listen to and ponder. He has been called the "Father of History," and the subject of which he is the first noteworthy English exponent is, according to the latest reports, the most popular of all courses of study in British seats of learning. Nor is this popularity confined to the academic. In Britain and America historical biographies and romances and narratives of actual adventure are said to rival fiction.

Most of these works are deliberately picturesque in character, and have perhaps a keener eye for effect than for fact. They put color into history; and this is not always the same thing as showing people in their true colors. This is where their writers could learn from Bede. He had as sharp a taste for the romantic and picturesque as any modern author, but he tempered this with a strict regard for fact as far as this was ascertainable in the eighth century. In capacity to find out fact, the twentieth century has an immense advantage over its predecessors. If the example of Bede is followed, that advantage will be used to the utmost.

Garlands for Pegasus

Book News of the Day

THE first volume of original verse that Joseph Auslander has published since "Letters to Women," in 1929, comes at the close of six years crowded for him with deep and varied personal experience and it bears the rich fruit of his thought and emotion. No TRAVELLER RETURNS (New York: Harper. $2.50) is not devoted entirely to the subject from which its title is drawn, but it moves from a history prefaced by lines from Dante's "Vita Nuova," through tragedy to new happiness and finally to nature verses of unexpected gaiety and to garlands for Pegasus, including an even less to be expected disparagement of present-day "Word Makers,"

> We who were prophets and priest-men
> For the Kings of the East and the East men,
> The bugles of God to the beast-men,
> His terrible seal on our brow—
> Physicians of music and makers
> Of language and law and the breakers
> Of battle, strength-lifters, heart-shakers—
> We are nice poets now!

Mr. Auslander, of course, exaggerates if he would place himself among "nice poets." The burden of his sorrow and of his joy is not merely "nice," nor is it dealt with in terms that lack iron and steel and fire. Personal experience is as vivid to him as to any poet of ancient days. Other experiences seem somehow less important. He lives as a professor at Columbia University in the center of a new technological civilization; yet only once does he mention the metropolis in memorable terms and then to speak of escape. There is no intimation that others suffered near by for other causes than those that have assailed him since 1929.

He lives in the world of his own experience except for the past preserved by books, especially by poetry and by words themselves. Like an antiquarian, he fingers over a scarab, a tear-glass, a jewel, a metaphor, an echo from a carefully chosen heritage from Egypt, Jerusalem, Greece or Rome in the time of Ovid, of Dante's Italy, or from the first decades of the last century when Keats and Shelley were coining lines that linger in his memory with Shakespeare's.

Strangely enough it is when most moved that Mr. Auslander uses with most lavish hand the gold of the Midas touch and the white of the doves of Venus. Then his emotion fires his always eloquent command of language and his choice falls instantly upon the most highly colored and highly scented. The result is more baroque than many of his chosen masters would approve, but not all.

As a poet of description, whether of nature, of women or of emotion, Mr. Auslander excels. To his keen appreciation of all he sees and hears, he adds strong emotion and the exercise of a lively intelligence and a strong sense of craftsmanship. Padraic Colum called him "a troubadour who has slipped into the New World," and such he is—a troubadour who has not forgotten the old songs but who heard the nightingale only last night.

I. F.

Too Many Policemen?

My Mysterious Lady

A NEWSPAPER colleague and I were strap-hanging on a Vienna autobus, and there was so much confusion that I had to talk very loud. I told him I had just returned from Zagreb, Yugoslavia, and would probably go down there again soon. Before we exchanged many more words, he had to get out.

As the bus lurched on again, I lost my strap and my balance and stepped back with distressing force upon the foot of a woman standing behind me. I was red with mortification as I turned around to try to apologize.

"You saved me from having to step on your foot," she remarked, in a frank rather than mysterious manner.

She saw I didn't know what to reply and explained, guilelessly, "I heard you say you were going to Zagreb. Is that true?"

"Yes," I said cautiously.

"Could I send something with you?"

As I hesitated to answer, she added, "It's very small, and would cause you almost no trouble."

Still I was undecided, because I thought she might be a detective, or spy, or political refugee, or something like that, wishing me to carry a dangerous letter over into Yugoslavia. However, she looked so sincere that I finally said, "Perhaps."

"May I come to see you?" she asked.

"Yes," I replied, and told her my address.

* * *

One evening, three days later, she appeared at my home, looking somewhat timid and doubtful. It had taken her a long time to get up courage to come. After she had entered my study and recovered some of the breath she had lost, mounting my four flights of stairs, she said, looking at my books and papers:

"I see you really are a journalist. And I am sure you actually do go to Zagreb. I want you to take 50 schillings down there to a friend of mine. Would you be so kind? I can't send money out of the country by post; that is forbidden."

I agreed to act as her messenger, and was pleased to have her stay on a little while and tell me more about her work. She keeps a little shop and is so busy all day that she had been able to come to see me only in the evening. It was dark when she left, and I offered to take her to the street car.

"Oh, no," she said, thanking me, "I'll walk home, I like to walk."

She lived not less than two miles away, and I saw she was walking to save money. Plainly this 50 schillings (ten dollars) was a very large sum for her.

Two days later, I received a registered envelope, in which was an unsealed letter addressed to Mr. Tomislav Artukovic, 123, Gajeva Oulitsa, Zagreb. It contained a bank note for 50 schillings; the sender was Miss Anna Havlichek.

The determination of this young woman to give such a sum to her friend Tomislav over in Yugoslavia aroused my curiosity. I thought to myself, "What devotion! I suppose the young man is out of work and Anna is dividing her meager earnings with him. I hope he's worthy of such friendship."

* * *

It was not easy for me to find 123 Gajeva Street in Zagreb. I had to go clear to the end of the line No. 4 and then walk to the very edge of the city, where the last little house bore the number I was hunting.

The modestly dressed young woman who opened the door was taken aback as she saw a stranger.

"Does Tomislav Artukovic live here?" I asked.

"Why?" she answered, reluctantly.

I was not pleased with the situation. It looked as though Tomislav had deceived his devoted Anna.

"I have a letter for him from Vienna," I said sternly to the woman who appeared to be taking Anna's place.

"Oh," she replied, brightening up, "is it from Miss Havlichek?"

"It's from Vienna, and I must deliver it personally."

"But you may give it to me, I'm Tomi's mother."

When the woman discovered the 50 schillings, she had to turn away and wipe her eyes. After a while, she asked:

"Won't you come in to see Tomi, so's to tell Anna about him?"

I found an eight-year-old boy sitting in a wheel chair. He was animated and bright and took great joy in telling me how their neighbor, whom he called Miss Anna, had come to see him almost every day until he and his mother, being Yugoslavs with no regular work, had to leave Austria. And even after that, she wrote to him often. Miss Anna, he said, had no children and called him her boy.

As I later mailed the receipt to the donor of their gift, I thought, "That is the 'golden Viennese heart' one hears so much about." And I'm sure it was, even though the woman who gave away a week's earnings was a Czech and the boy who received it a Croatian.

R. H. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

How Statesmen Are Discovered

By Frank L. Perrin

TODAY, as always, the people of the world are searching that they may discover among those still inconspicuous in the great mass one of their own who possesses, at least in embryo, the qualities of true statesmanship and courageous leadership. It is interesting to study the history, political and cultural, of any nation even during the last half century, and in its written and still unwritten pages to discover the processes, the sometimes sudden emergencies, which have revealed, either in strength or weakness, those upon whom fate, designedly or carelessly, has bestowed its laurel wreaths.

One who may have found in the pages of the record little to justify an earlier belief in the power and influence of ambitious or stubborn self-determination, and who has become convinced that the destiny which shapes the course and directs the ends of peoples and nations is not purely a humanly controlled agency, may wonder why it has come about that from the ranks so often those who arise to positions of power and influence rise by their own self-seeking and not because they are preferred above others. Those temporarily or more or less permanently established in power in some of the countries of the world can hardly be said to have been "discovered," or their choice dictated by the people who have become their willing or unwilling supporters or subjects.

* * *

Those who retain a fuller political and social freedom under the aegis of constitutional democracies remain secure, at least in belief, while congratulating themselves that they, as sovereigns and freemen, submit only to those in governmental authority who are of their own free choice. But here we may all well and wisely pause while we ask ourselves if this choice is always, or ever, freely made and expressed.

Looking back, momentarily, to the last presidential campaign in the United States, and to the year preceding June, 1932, we are able to trace in every state and congressional district the marks, cautiously made but indelibly fixed, by the adroit manipulators of the political managers who sought the nomination in the Chicago convention of the successful candidate. Their strategy was effective in breaking an apparently serious deadlock, not by the choice, implied or expressed, of the people theoretically represented, but by a factional truce which swung delegates pledged to other candidates into line with the larger and stronger forces.

As interestingly, and perhaps as profitably, we may look backward to the campaign of 1912 and the events preceding the election. The nomination of Woodrow Wilson in Baltimore came not from the expressed choice of the people, any more than his election in November came as the result of any repudiation of President Taft by the electorate. On the face of the returns of the votes cast that might be a rather difficult fact to establish. But just as the nomination of Wilson resulted from William Jennings Bryan's denunciation of Champ Clark as the alleged secret ally of Wall Street and the money power, so the defeat of Taft followed the outbreak of the smoldering feud between former President Theodore Roosevelt and the man who had been exalted largely because of his influence.

* * *

The political histories of every nation are rich in lessons which all of us might study with profit at a time like the present. While it is true that we cannot hope, beyond a quite clearly defined point, to dictate or direct the operation of even local or state governments, to say nothing of the larger machinery of that structure set up nationally, we do possess, and should cherish and safeguard, the right and power of initiative.

In the United States a vast community of free men and women stands in the early twilight of the eve of an approaching national election. Beyond the immediate horizon, perhaps, or already in the revealing light, stand those who, in a year or less will be acclaimed the men of the hour, the leaders possessing or, it may be, proposing some old or some as yet unexplored method, plan or formula which it is promised will lead us into a land far removed from economic distresses and the neighborhood of our political unhappiness.

How and by whom is the discovery of their preparedness and availability to be made? Is it to be made by the self-seeking champions of some old or some new political party, bloc, or clique, or by an alert and advised people who are still the arbiters of their own political destiny?

The Wide Horizon

The Wages of Imperialism

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

IN FOUR Caribbean nations there are developments which in all probability can be traced, in part at least, to origins born in imperialistic enterprise. In one instance the sad denouement occurs because of an intervention to end intervention. This is in Cuba where the hands of the clock have gone all around the circle, but in unnatural order, and today the Cubans find themselves where Machado left them.

The culmination of the good will and the good intentions of the American State Department was a nation-wide strike led by school boys and teachers joined by public employees and labor organizations which was put down "with the most repressive measures ever used in the history of Cuba." According to reliable sources, more than twenty persons were killed, more than 800 jailed and an equal number fled into exile.

Furthermore all the schools, save the primary, in the island are closed. All the labor unions have been dissolved, including the Railroad Brotherhood, which even Machado did not dare touch. All the opposition papers have been suspended. And for the first time in Cuban history, so says a well-known Cuban writer, Cuba is in the grip of a tyrannical and brutal military dictatorship which uses the Mendieta Government as its ill-disguised front.

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Just after the general strike was put down with resort to the violent measures and consequences which have been described, American officials, on the air and in the press, expressed their gratification at this turn of events, one stating that "at last the Cubans have demonstrated that they can govern themselves."

The Cubans must assume their just share of the blame. Though this generation is not responsible for the sins of their fathers, they have endured enough martyrdom and made enough sacrifices to have learned the rudiments of self-control, self-discipline and co-operation. Instead, one finds the opponents of Mendieta, the young, idealistic and patriotic Cubans, of all shades from deep red to pale pink, quarreling among themselves, unable or unwilling to place *patria* above party or person.

Their opponents, the Conservatives, on the other hand, have shown their ability to bury their differences and to work together for an election which must go their way unless the social revolutionaries can unite.

The opposition to Colonel Batista and Colonel Mendieta will not garner the sympathy or the support of the world if it cannot show the same sense of unselfish co-operation which all other peoples show in the presence of a common enemy.

* * *

In Nicaragua there have been disturbances which are the aftermath of the activities of General Sandino, the rebel patriot or bandit, depending on the point of view, who fought against the American marines and who refused to lay down his arms until the last of the khaki-clad soldiers had left Nicaraguan soil. It may be many years before the scars left from the long stay of the marines in that land are completely healed.

Indications are that a dictatorship has arrived, or is in the making, in Haiti. Though the American marines have been removed from the island as a part of the good neighbor policy of the Roosevelt Administration, the government of that republic is still a product of American intervention. In fact this must be the case for many years to come, as one of the avowed purposes of the intervention was to teach the Haitians how to govern themselves, and it must be assumed that the lesson taught over so many years cannot be unlearned overnight.

Across the border from Haiti a frank and distasteful dictatorship already exists. Its long fingers have just recently reached into the United States and killed a man as part of its technique for remaining in power. At best the arbitrary and unsocial activities of an unscrupulous dictator are revolting. In this particular instance the wrong man was shot and this makes it doubly offensive to people of decent sensibilities.

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Dictator Rafael L. Trujillo, President of Santo Domingo, graduated from the American Marine Corps and became President in 1930. Since then, it is said, he has butchered citizens, jailed others, and exiled others in order to promote his own personal interests and the interests of the coterie which backs him.

Though there are those who have demanded that the State Department step in to undo all the damage which has been done by previous administrations, including that of President Woodrow Wilson, it can be seen from the experience in Cuba that undoing is as difficult as doing; and that, today, perhaps the best thing is to leave bad enough alone, lest bad become worse.

There are measures which can be taken and which deserve public support. Relations more cordial than those required by any standard of international conduct have been maintained with these dictators. Such tacit support and approval should stop. The American public would not consent to it if it were aware of the facts. Its State Department should prove its good intentions toward Latin America as a whole by not smiling on or winking at activity which is offensive from any point of view.